

COMPLIMENTS

— OF —

MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.

INDEX

— TO —

VOL. I, No. 1. ∴ VOL. III, No. 4.

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DECEMBER, 1885.

COLLATED BY

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G. A. PREDIGER. E. P. KOHLER.

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E. P. KOHLER.

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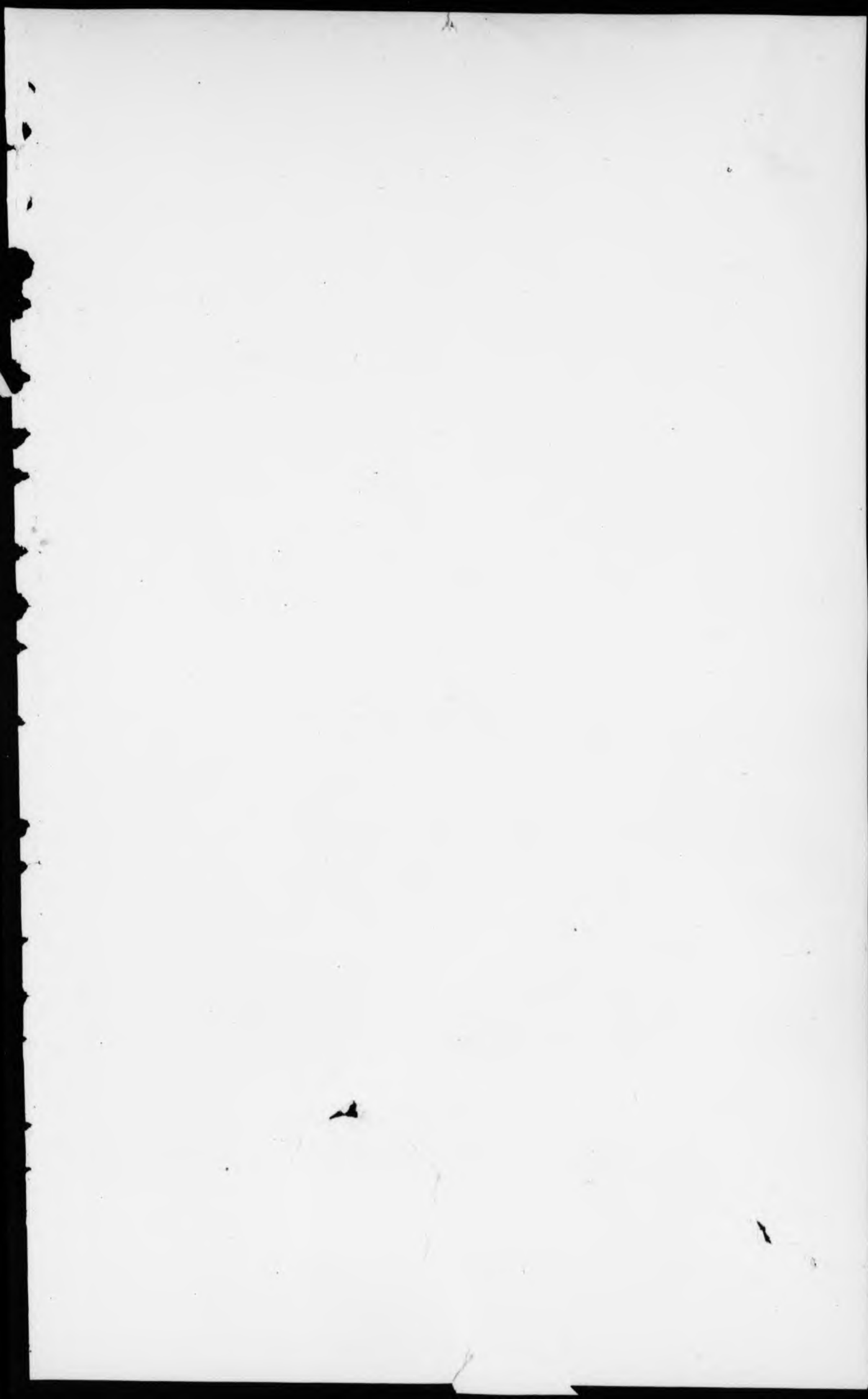
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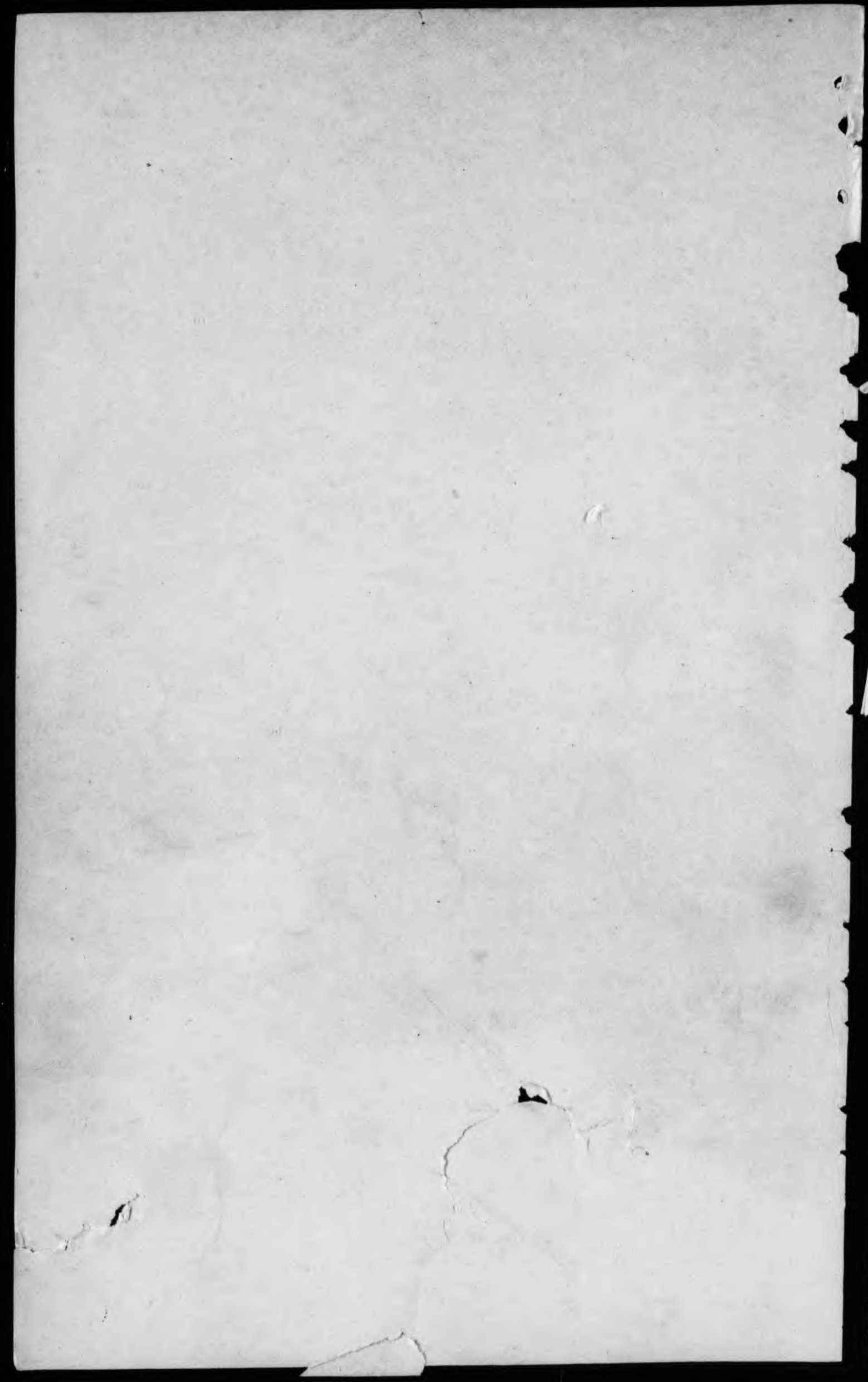
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Muhlenberg Monthly.

VOL. I.

ALLENTOWN, PA., JUNE, 1883.

No. 1.

IDYL OR EPIC?

College life, for many a youth, is the romance life, the poetry of his being. There is nothing like it except his first moth-like flitting about the love-torch. There is an unwonted sense of freedom, a masterfulness, a feeling of proprietorship in his household gods, the lares and penates of his ten by fifteen apartment, unknown and unfelt in his hitherto home-life. If he has been fairly prepared, and no "conditions" rise up Banquo-like to spoil the feast, his first years of student life are a sailing upon summer seas. The paternal purse is his unfailing bank, youth and health give zest to every pursuit, he has companions enough out of whom to choose his associates and amongst whom to find an "alter ego," he has constraint and enforced tasks in quantity sufficient to salt the days from spoiling on his hands, and hours and recurring periods of absolute leisure in plenty to sugar-cure the monotony of grinding away at "ologies" and digging out classical roots, or picking up the flowers of rhetoric and weaving them into essays upon a thin pipe-stem of logic. Blessed youth! he is leading an idyllic existence. No wonder that at times when the purse is heavy and the brain is light, or, worse, when conscience averages low and animal spirits run high, that it spoils him, develops unduly a taste for luxurious ease, artistic tailoring, dudish ways and æsthetic effeminacy; or, if the latter condition prevails, no wonder that he glories in a bull-dog that eats as much per

diem as himself, measures his muscles, takes to batting and rowing, and frequents pool-rooms and bathes inwardly in sundry alcoholic admixtures of divers sorts.

Now the question will arise whether it does any good to the average youth to fool away four years in a masquerade of life after this fashion. For life is no pastoral, after the French painters' style, and honorable station is not to be gained by becoming a frequenter of boozing places, such as the Dutch school picture for us. If at our places of education the current sets in any such tides very strongly, if wealth, and not desire of learning, rules the day, if rich men's sons almost exclusively go there to "have a good time," to gain the maximum of a culture, rubbed on like an ointment, possible along with the minimum detention from these other engagements of recreation which form their serious business, then surely any young man who is in earnest had better stay away from them. It is a hard thing for one who is easily first in a race with slow competitors to run for all that is in him, when he can win with less exertion. The best time is made where there is the most serious competition. It is impossible for the foremost of an army to be very much in advance of the main body. Certain environments condition individual progress. The general mass of a community set the time and style for all that are in it. If we try to have our meal-times at what are odd hours with our neighbors, we soon find that we are losing time and suffering interruptions unendurable, and are forced to eat when other people do. If we are in earnest, we must shun the idyllic institutions.

There are other young men for whom college life is no idyl, no pleasant pastoral with wide-spreading shade trees, sunny lawns and fair nymphs, but a down-right epic. Their college life resounds with the clash of weapons and portrays the hero, their experiences are familiar with hard fates, storms and the scantiness of those whom long wandering to and fro has made

exceedingly unencumbered with baggage. Nobody has *sent* them to college, they have *gone* of their own resolute will. They wish to invest what is costing them many a self-denial in such a way that the resulting profits may repay them for the outlay. With them college tasks are serious matters, the acquirement of learning means bread and butter, an education well obtained signifies the power of entrance into those circles of brain work for which their talents, their industry and their aspirations fit them. Often with most limited means, they must seek some place where learning is not bound up in a style expensive and luxurious, but, while unabridged in the edition, is kept in paper covers or in plain muslin. Where a college adapts itself to such students the outward glory is small, but the work done is likely to be far greater. No idyl is being acted there, but the severer epic is on the stage. The glitter of the palace is lacking, and to the eye the theatre is not rendered attractive by the superb cast of costumes and scenery. The severe surroundings of the camp seem dull and uninviting, the actors look as shabby as veteran soldiers, compared with the gay equipments of a stay-at-home target company. But to the glance of him who knows that life has far more of the epic than of the idyl in it, the survey is decidedly more satisfactory.

If those seeking and deciding as to the place wherein their four years of college life are to be spent, would ponder some such question as this, Do I intend making an idyl or an epic of it? the ultimate choice would be very different from what it now is. If some who chafe at the notion of being students in small colleges would bethink themselves of these facts, they would be more readily reconciled to their fate. No man at the close of a course is satisfied if he has not made an epic of his college days; many have not the force of character to do it without the favoring of circumstances; but few are of such stern stuff as to accomplish it despite surroundings. Real life is an epic of weal or woe; college life ought to be a miniature copy of real life,—it must be to be worth its time and expenditure.

M. H. R.

VOLUME ONE, NUMBER ONE.

Vol. I, No. 1! What hopes and fears, what aspirations and misgivings, what flattery and derision, are wrapt up in this term, inseparably entangled! Ask the Junior on the morning of the day before Commencement. Ask the lawyer preparing his initiatory defense. Ask the preacher writing his introductory sermon. Ask the editor arranging his first-born manuscripts.

Beginnings are always important. It is a greater thing in many respects, it requires more backbone and nerve to institute a salutary movement than to keep it moving after it is started. Vol. I, No. 1 is a pluckier adventure than Vol. II, No. 1, or even than Vol. I, No. 2. Without the former the latter could not be. What were this land of ours without Columbus and Cabot and Balboa and De Soto and Drake and Raleigh and Champlain and Hudson and all the men heroic and brave enough to push forward into regions totally strange, without guide or directory or precedent! What would be our progress in the arts of civilized life were it not for our Gutenbergs and Hoes, our Jenners and Hahnemanns, our Wattses and Fultons, our Piersons and Allens, our Franklins and Edisons, our Roebings and Speers,—the men who virtually gave us steam and magnetism and electricity, as far as their practical application is concerned; the inventors of all the infinite devices of machinery and transport; men of the Vol. I, No. 1 spirit; men not deterred by "customary" ideas and modes from daring to propound new truths and processes, in spite of all the opposition and ridicule entailed!

The more there is of this spirit the better. To inculcate this maxim is the object of this article. College days are the period of life wherein it should be instilled. There is hardly a single student within the walls of our colleges to-day who might not, if he would but establish in his mind and heart the determined resolve, some day institute a Vol. I, No. 1, somehow, somewhere,

that would be a most salutary and necessary thing. It may sound almost bombastic to say that every educated Christian gentleman has the work of a reformer committed to his hands, but all the bombasticism lies in misconstruing the nature and misconducting the operation of the work of reform. Every great and good man who has ever lived has been a reformer—one of the Vol. I, No. 1 sort. Even selfish people admire and honor the unselfishness of those who sacrifice the energies of their bodies and souls on the altar of beneficence towards others and the promotion of God's glory. It is a blessed thing that no generation is utterly destitute of such men as recognize that nothing good can be established without a beginning, and that no beginning can be made without somebody to make it. Of course it is not the logical soundness of these propositions that is difficult to see, but it is their intensely personal bearing on each one's ease and capabilities. Perhaps not even so much that as the kicking against the rock of "custom" which is so evidently involved. Nor is it denied either that such kicking hurts, or that in some cases there is a good deal of it to do. But just here is the point. It is ignoble and unworthy of the man (much more of a Christian) to flee away and hide himself at the menacing beck of the finger of custom; to fear to put his pen to the sheet until he can write as the head-piece, "Vol. I, No. 2;" to stand in awe of such phrases, "We have never heard of such a thing," "It is not at all in keeping with our usages," "It is strange," etc., etc.

To content one's self to live on the principle that "if our forefathers could endure the existence of things objectionable and the lack of things salutary, we can," is an easier matter certainly than to make things what they ought to be; and if self-ease were what should be consulted, the absence of progress would be the most natural thing in the world. But self is not the primal consultator in any honored and useful life. This is the lesson that needs to be indelibly burned into every young

man's conscience. God expects us to daily utilize the manna which He daily showers upon us, and whatever we selfishly retain until the "morrow," we will find, as did the Israelites of old, to have "bred worms and putrefied."

The highest and noblest phase of unselfish living is exhibited in those efforts indicated by the theme, "Vol. I, No. 1"; those prompted by a spirit

"Which bears unmoved the world's dread frown,
Nor heeds its scornful smile,"

when persuaded by duty in reference to things "not customary."

Church history also bears ample testimony to this. What would be the status of our own church were it not for her Luther and Gustavus, her Egede and Schwartz, her Muhlenberg and Heyer, and all her host of missionary pioneers! It is altogether too vast a subject for the limits of an article like this, to expatiate upon the truth that the most and best of the modern world's Vol. I, No. 1's owe their origin and sustenance to its gospel ministers,—or, in other words, that as far as the world's progress and advancement are concerned, it could better afford to lose any other order of men than its Christian clergy, — but this is most certainly true. And if reflection upon it may aid any student in the choice of his profession, or may stimulate any minister in instituting or completing any needed reform, despite its manifold discouragements, this little allusion will not have been vain.

Vol. I, No. 1! That is the insignia of the publication in your hand. Our Alma Mater has never had a regular periodical, but that is no reason why she should not have one. To scare at the thought of issuing a "Vol. I, No. 1" is the bane of all vitality and manhood and advancement. This is a principle of a thousand-fold application. Suppose every graduate of our colleges and seminaries would be thoroughly imbued with the fearlessness and unselfishness and Lutheranism and Christianity implied in its positive aspect! Suppose! Let your imagination have free scope even if it run wild! Suppose!

There is no more glorious theme for contemplation! Suppose! But let it not all end in supposition. Foster the principle in yourself and encourage it in others. Encourage its manifestation in the publication of this Monthly, by circulating and supporting it. That brings this whole subject down to practical test. And lest this may be dissipated in saying anything more, perhaps it will be well, right here and now, to abruptly stop and write "finis."

C. L. F.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES AT MUHLENBERG.

During the last two years it has been the privilege of the students of Muhlenberg to study the Natural Sciences with such facilities as they had never known before. It would be out of place here to refer to the personal qualifications of the present professor of these branches. Suffice it to say that under his care, aided by the hearty co-operation of the Faculty and Trustees, the department has now been put into excellent working condition. Natural Science has become deservedly popular amongst the students.

Metaphysics, in order to make it truly enjoyable, requires a maturity of mind and a concentration of attention rarely applied to it by the average student. Mathematics, while affording the deepest delight to its thorough votary, requires a peculiar bent of mind. The study of the ancient languages, though opening up a delightful field to a true lover of learning, yet presupposes an amount of dry and laborious preparation, which many fail to acquire. But Natural Science presents a field extremely interesting even to the casual observer, and intensely attractive to the more thorough student.

I do not contend for any inherent superiority of this branch over the rest, but I do affirm that the majority of students take a more speedy liking to it than to any other department of learning. Combining as it does the working of the class room,

with the delightfully instructive rambles over hills and through valleys, investing each stone and flower with an interest and import hitherto unsuspected, it forms a most delightful study.

Unfortunately for Muhlenberg, our Professor of Natural Science has received and accepted a call to another institution. He has gained very many warm friends during his stay with us, and much anxiety has been felt amongst the students as to his successor. While we can scarcely hope again to secure, at the moderate salary Muhlenberg can offer, a successor equal in the extent of his professional training, it is certainly incumbent on the Trustees that they give the question their active and lasting interest and attention. To let the department languish after so excellent and promising a beginning, would be a confession of weakness damaging in the extreme. Let us hope the man selected by the Board at its next meeting may be such an one as can carry on with full vigor and energy the course as arranged and carried on by Dr. E. F. Smith.

s. c. s.



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SALUTATORY.

After much ado the initial number of the MONTHLY is placed in the hands of its readers. The various difficulties incident to the establishment of a college journal have been successfully surmounted, and now we send forth the first issue with greetings to all, and with the earnest hope that it may meet with a generous welcome.

The first journalistic venture at Muhlenberg College was made in the early days of the college. Several numbers of a monthly sheet called "The Collegian," were published under the management of the Franklin Society, but owing to lack of encouragement and support, it was compelled to end its short-lived existence. During the interval since its demise the question of publishing a college monthly has been agitated several times, only to be dropped. The present movement was inaugurated by an offer on the part of the graduating class to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of the first number. The students are all taking an active interest in the movement. From all sides comes the generous encouragement of Faculty,

Alumni and friends. Confidently we hope to make the MONTHLY a success—a journal which shall be, in every way, a credit to the institution in whose interests it is published, and for whose welfare it will ever labor.

We enter upon the work with the firm conviction that a publication of this description will supply a long-felt want, and that it can be made a perpetual benefit to our college. We desire to make of it a chronicle of passing events, faithfully recorded as they transpire. Here all items of interest to every one connected with the institution will be collected and preserved in a convenient form. It will be our endeavor to give to our readers only such news as will be interesting and valuable, and in every case we will strive to be faithful and impartial in our accounts. The literary department will contain contributions from Faculty, Alumni and Students, and no pains will be spared in our effort to make this department an interesting feature of the MONTHLY.

We seek to strengthen the union between our Alumni and the institution which they call their own. While there are some of our graduates who manifest an anxious interest in the welfare of our Alma Mater, there are many others whose apathy in this respect is a source of painful regret. The lukewarmness of such is brought about in a great measure, we believe, by their wide separation from the college, and a total ignorance of what is there going on. If our monthly visits have the effect of reviving, to some extent, their interest in all that concerns the prosperity of our college and of stimulating them to active effort in her behalf, we will have accomplished our purpose.

We come before you inviting your assistance and co-operation in the project. If Alumni and friends respond with their aid in this matter there is no reason why the MONTHLY should not become a lasting benefit to our Alma Mater, ever guarding anxiously her interests and advancing her in her prosperous career.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FOR THE convenience of all those friends who desire to subscribe for the MONTHLY, we enclose with each copy a blank slip which may be filled out and forwarded to our B. M. Students especially are urged to do all in their power in the way of canvassing for subscribers during the summer months. All that is required to secure us success in this enterprise is a united effort in soliciting subscribers.

THIS YEAR'S SOUVENIR will doubtless eclipse all previous efforts of the kind here at Muhlenberg. The cuts are unique and characteristic, and at the same time finely executed. The editorial work shows great care and taste, while the whole get-up of the Annual is very attractive. The last publication of this description came out in the spring of 1874. We are glad to see the custom revived and hope that it may be long continued.

IF THERE is one action which, more than any other, would result in great advantage to our college, it is the appointment, by the Trustees, of a Business Agent. A progressive college nowadays can scarcely do without such an officer, whose sole business it is to look after the interests of the institution he represents. Now while other colleges have their agents out we are standing idly by with no one to represent us in the field. What we need is the appointment to this position of an active, energetic individual, who has at heart the welfare of our college, who will labor industriously, both at home and abroad, to promote her interests and secure her success. If once we had such a representative in the field, constantly advertising our institution and soliciting financial aid, he could not fail of producing results well worth the outlay in keeping him there. We hope in the near future to see this want supplied. Let us have a B. A.

THE GRADUATING class elicited the praise of Professor Seip for the interest shown by them, not only in the language, but also in the subject matter of Plato's *Phaedo*. This work is gen-

erally regarded as very difficult, both on account of the conversational style of the Greek, and the nature of the subject—the Immortality of the Soul—which is discussed with so much profundity by Socrates. The important questions in the problem of life, suggested at every point in the course of this inimitable dialogue of Plato, led to interesting discussions, in which the class evinced the fact that they had realized the most important object of a college training, namely, the power to *think* for themselves. The wondrous harmony, in many important points, of the teachings of Socrates with the revelation of Jesus Christ, “who brought life and immortality to light through the gospel,” was pointed out, and the members of the class were urged to conform their thinking and living to these great models, the one man, the other God-man, so that they themselves might become bright and shining lights to illumine the dark and devious pathways of life.

ONE OF the pleasantest features of college is the formation of the friendships to which it gives rise. The constant association of four years, just at the period when the heart is impressible, cannot fail to establish very close ties. There will be the petty rivalries and transient alienations, but, like lovers’ quarrels, they are soon made up. When the valedictorian says his farewell on the stage, there is more than mere sentimentality in it to the class. With genuine regret they part to pursue their diverging paths. In their returns to their Alma Mater they come not so much to greet professors and other friends as to take classmates by the hand and call up reminiscences of the days of yore. When the burdens of life are heavy upon them, it is as refreshing as a cordial to live over again the pleasant days of recitation room work and fun, to laugh at each other’s blunders and resurrected jokes. College friends are among the first ever made by many students, as in many cases the going to college was the first absence from home and the first opportunity to make acquaintances outside their native villages. But if

among the first, they are among the last. In the meetings and greetings of after-life no hands are pressed more warmly, and for none would the kindly and if necessary, the helpful offices of friendship be more cheerfully rendered.

THE PROFESSOR of Greek has always given special attention to the subject of Etymology, in connection with the instruction in his department, and has recently endeavored to awaken an interest, on the part of the students, in the systematic study of this branch, by the introduction of "Halsey's Etymology of Latin and Greek." He suggests to students, not only of Muhlenberg, but of sister colleges, and even of theological seminaries, the word *student* as an important etymological study, the full force and meaning of which they should indelibly impress upon their minds, and endeavor to realize in their daily life. Unfortunately the work above mentioned does not give the etymology of this word, but, if the student will refer to any good dictionary, he will find that it comes from the Latin *studens*, the present participle of *studeo*. This is defined in Harper's Andrew's Freund as follows: "to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, be diligent in, anxious about, busy one's self with, strive after, to apply one's self to," etc. etc.

The *genuine* student, therefore, is one who is *eager* or *zealous*, *takes pains* about, *busies* himself with, *strives* after and *applies* himself to LEARNING. This is what it means to be a *student*. *Verbum sat sapienti*.

IN THE May number of the *Princeton Review*, President Elliott, of Harvard University, makes the following statement: "I lately published a table which exhibited the occupations of 1226 recent graduates of Harvard College. It appeared from this table that two-thirds of the whole number had entered professions which may be called learned, namely, law, medicine, theology, the scientific professions and teaching." Here are five occupations that absorb two-thirds, and evidently the

other third is distributed among the mercantile, manufacturing and landed interests. Probably the same ratio would hold good with Yale, Amherst and Williams Colleges. This is the secret of the great prosperity of New England. High intelligence enters into the control of commerce and manufactures, and large dividends are the result. A half million invested in an establishment, guided by scientific knowledge, may accomplish more than twice the capital in the hands of incompetent foremen. There are fortunes sunk in the waste of many furnaces, mills and factories of the land. The sooner this great State of Pennsylvania gets rid of the fallacious idea that a collegiate education is only needed by the professional man the better for her prosperity. Her immense mining, manufacturing and railroad enterprises need the infusing of trained thought and technical knowledge. I mean no disrespect for the legal profession, but I am free to say that our legislation would gain in practicality and usefulness, if there were a larger infusion of liberally educated merchants and farmers and mill owners among our representatives.

OUR ALUMNI.

When you wish to know the character of a book, you seek its index; when you wish to know the character of a college, you seek its Alumni. Although Muhlenberg is still too young for its graduates to have acquired any great distinction in the world, yet wherever they are, they are gaining an honorable name. Compare them with graduates of other colleges, and you will find them inferior neither in scholarship nor success. They occupy positions of equal, and, in many cases, of superior importance, and discharge their duties with fidelity to their fellows and with credit to themselves. The one hundred and sixty Alumni, graduated in fifteen classes, are scattered throughout fourteen states of our Union and Canada, from Nova Scotia to California, from Minnesota to Tennessee. Wherever they are, Muhlenberg College is represented and its influence is put forth for good. Of this number, sixty-nine are fully ordained

ministers of the Word of God, and seventeen are now preparing themselves for the same holy calling. More than fifty per cent. of our graduates are, or expect to be, ministers. The legal profession comes next with its twenty-five votaries in full and six in prospectu. The art curative and preservative has but eight disciples. Ten names have the title *Professor* prefixed to them in the catalogue. Editors, legislators and other professional and business men are also found among the sons of Muhlenberg. The class of 1869 was the smallest ever sent forth, consisting of but three members; that of 1873 was the largest thus far graduated, numbering nineteen men on its roll. The average number is a fraction less than eleven. Such is a brief summary of the Alumni of our Alma Mater. May her sons ever remain faithful to her teachings and loyal to her cause. May the time speedily come when "I am an Alumnus of Muhlenberg" will be as honorable in the college-world, as "I am a Roman" was in politics of yore.

- '68. William F. Muhlenberg, M. D., a son of the first President of college, has established an excellent practice in Reading, Pa., and is one of the leading physicians in that city.
- '69. Rev. Revere F. Weidner is without doubt our most prominent Alumnus, and we predict that he will be the first D.D. of the graduates of Muhlenberg. After having been English Professor in his own Alma Mater, pastor of a large congregation in Philadelphia, he has lately been called to a Professorship in Augustana Seminary, Rock Island, Ill. He is the author of a Commentary on Mark, and one of the editors of the *Lutheran Church Review*. Besides this, he is a linguist and a frequent contributor to the church papers and other publications.
- '70. Rev. William K. Frick is another of our hard-working and rising young ministers. He is the pastor of a large congregation in Philadelphia, and figures prominently among the younger ministers of the Lutheran church.
- '71. David S. Hoffman, M. D., has forsaken the service of Æsculapius, and is at present a member of the Colorado State Legislature.
- '71. B. F. Knerr has a lucrative and honorable position as Principal of the High School, Minneapolis.

- '71. Eugene C. Lochman, Esq., has for the time being left the shrine of Themis, and is now a follower of the Latin Rumor. In other words, if your mythology is a little muddled, he is the editor of the *Evening Telegram*, a newsy paper of Allentown. "Gene" lately married a daughter of the well-known publisher of Allentown, E. D. Leisenring, deceased.
- '71. Rev. J. F. Ohl some time ago had a call from New York, but is so successful and popular at Quakertown, Pa., that he refused to leave. In addition to his ministerial abilities, he also possesses considerable talent for music.
- '72. Of William P. Snyder the Philadelphia *Times* said in the early part of the year: "Wm. P. Snyder, Esq., of Allentown, has been appointed Assistant Attorney General of the U. S., and received his commission yesterday. It is the welcome Christmas gift to a deserving young lawyer of the State, who, unless all signs fail, will prove worthy of the compliment it implies." "Billy," as he is popularly styled, is the most widely known of the boys of '72.
- '72. Rev. Prof. W. A. Beates, for many years an instructor in Muhlenberg, under whom we scanned our first Virgil, is now Principal of the High School of Lancaster, Ohio.
- '72. Rev. Geo. H. Rhoads, Rev. John M. Uhrich and Rev. G. T. Weibel have fought the good fight and have already been received as victors in the glory of the Father.
- '73. Rev. John A. Bauman has left the State Normal School at Kutztown to accept a Professorship in Gustavus Adolphus College, Minnesota.
- '73. Geo. F. Kribbs, Esq., the writer's first tutor in Muhlenberg, is editor of the Clarion *Democrat*. He has also been Burgess of his town.
- '73. Oscar Meyer is the Official Stenographer of the Courts of Berks and Lehigh. He is also a member of the "Cold Spring Chemical Works," where large quantities of powder are constantly being made.
- '73. Francis D. Raub is the popular and successful Principal of the Allentown High School.
- '74. Milton C. Henninger is now Hon. M. C. Henninger, having been elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature as Senator from Lehigh. "Christy" will soon cease to be single.
- '74. Marcus C. Kline was City Solicitor of Allentown.

- '74. Alfred M. Koons is a D. D. S.—now that means nothing bad ; he is simply a dentist and does good work.
- '74. Edgar D. Shimer is one of New York's most successful public school teachers, and this year delivers the address before the Alumni.
- '75. Dr. W. S. Berlin is establishing a good practice in Allentown, where he has swung his shingle and married a wife.
- '76. E. H. Stein is a rising young lawyer of the Lehigh Bar, and a member of the large furniture firm of Dorney & Co.
- '76. John D. Uhrich, Esq., will be a married man by the time the MONTHLY makes its first appearance. Miss Mamie, daughter of Hon. John D. Stiles, is the lady—the 21st of June the day.
- '77. M. A. Gruber is the head of a school at Bernville, Berks County, Pa.
- '77. Rev. M. Luther Zweizig is pastor of a mission in Scranton.
- '78. H. H. Herbst, M. D., treats the people of Reading and neighborhood.
- '78. Oliver G. Shaadt, thus far, is the traveller of our Alumni. After teaching at Bethlehem, he went to Paris, became a member of the International Society of Professors and travelled through Russia and became a tutor in a Russian nobleman's family. A short time ago he returned home and is now engaged in teaching in N. J.
- '78. E. F. Schock, Esq., is the popular Alderman of the Fourth Ward.
- '79. Frank M. Trexler can give you information upon abstruse law points if you call at his office, 6th and Hamilton Streets.
- '80. Ben Sadtler, after finishing a post-graduate course, expects to sail for Europe in August. Ben, beware of German cheese and its accompaniment.
- '80. Marvin O. Koons is interested in a large tannery at Lehighton.
- '81. William F. Kistler is tramping around Texas and Mexico. The boys occasionally hear from him.
- '81. C. E. Sandt is a clerk in H. Leh & Co.'s large store.
- '82. Bank notes from the Farmer's National Bank of Boyertown bear the signature of William R. Grim as Cashier.
- '82. J. Henry Zweizig is a student at Johns Hopkins.

COLLEGE LOCALS.

—Subscribe for the MONTHLY.

—The scholastic year is rapidly drawing to a close.

—The Juniors are constantly rehearsing their speeches.

—At present there are but two organized base ball clubs in college.

—Juniors are stoneizing; Sophs, plantizing; Freshmen, bug-izing.

—There are two literary societies connected with college, the Sophronian and Euterpean. Both are in a prosperous condition.

—Heaviest mustache in college—Johnson's.

—Who sawed off Hoppe's coat tail?

—On account of the lateness of the season, spring fever has also been delayed.

—'85 boasts of possessing the only married man in college.

—The three fraternities are publishing a Souvenir of 100 pages in length. It will be out on Class Day and sold at a nominal price.

—A Soph., on the 27th ult., delivered a lecture at Washington—Township,

—A. M. W.—A Man Wooed A Merry Wife.

—Last month E. O. Reyer entered the Freshman class. L. E. Nicholas, '86, left college the preceding month and entered a drug store at Easton, Pa.

—From all appearances Freshman book burning will be a reality this year. They have already rehearsed several times for that important event.

—The Trustees have changed the time for the address before the Literary Societies from the evening of the 27th to that of the 26th inst. This act is not at all appreciated by the students.

—We rejoice at the recovery of a Junior from his severe cold. The cause of his sickness was no doubt owing to the fact that half of his bulk is dragged on the ground.

—A missionary society has recently been organized which bears the name of "The Francke Missionary Society of Muhlenberg College." Its object is to obtain information with respect to missionary work, and, as soon as possible, to support a student in India. It numbers twenty-seven members thus far. Regular meetings are held semi-monthly.

—The Class Day exercises of '83 will be held on the evening of the 22nd inst. The class has made the following appointments: Salutatory, J. J. Kline; Class Oration, W. F. Schoener; Class History, M. L. Horne; Insignia, F. S. Kayser; Poem, J. J. G. Dubbs; Memorial Address, R. M. Smith; Prophecy, C. E. Keck; Valedictory, D. L. Rambo; Master of Ceremonies, I. S. Uhler. These exercises are looked forward to with almost as much interest as Commencement.

—Scene in Latin recitation:

Prof.: Translate "It is a clear day."

Soph. (confidently): "Deus caritas est."

We fear that, unless this Soph brushes up a little more, he will not be able to sell many "Royal Paths" during the coming vacation.

—A glee club has been organized, consisting of twelve members. They have sung several times in public, and serenaded one of the professors. But once have they been chased by the police. Meetings for practice are held every Tuesday and Friday evening.

—Every Wednesday and Friday, the time to have absences from the building at night excused, we rejoice to see Hoppe give an account of his stewardship.

—The College Base Ball Club has been organized, and consists of the following players: J. M. Dettra, Capt.; J. J. Foust, c.; J. G. Sadtler, p.; E. T. Kretschmann, 1 b.; D. E. Brunner, 2 b.; H. Woolever, 3 b.; J. M. Dettra, s. s.; H. C. Fox, r. f.; E. F. Keever, c. f.; F. M. Fox, l. f. They have played the following games: Morey club, of Royer's Ford, 21; College Nine, 3. Picked Nine, 13; College Nine, 15. Printers, 13; College Nine, 31. Actives, of Catasaqua, 14; College Nine, 17.

—Prof. in Zoology: Describe the woodpecker.

Freshman (glibly): The woodpecker is a bird with two legs in front and two behind.

—On the 21st of April, A. M. Weber, a member of the Sophomore class, was married to Miss Alma M. Rentschler, of Bernville, Pa. The wedding was strictly private, only a few relatives being present. We extend our hearty congratulations to the newly married couple.

—Three "Freshs" recently made a visit to the Allentown High School. What their object was in visiting the female department we cannot tell.

—The Sophs held their banquet at the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., on the evening of the 25th ult. Weber, master of ceremonies, announced the subjects of the toasts to which the different members of the class briefly responded. The following day was spent in visiting Glen Onoko and enjoying a delightful ride over the Switchback. In short, it was a very pleasant affair, and one which will not easily be forgotten by the participants.

—On the second day after the Senior examination it is customary for each of the lower classes to change their seats in chapel to those formerly occupied by the next higher class. One of the Juniors, being very anxious to obtain the best seat in chapel, determined not to be disappointed in having his desire fulfilled. Hence on the preceding evening he was seen wending his joyful yet silent way to chapel. His bed consisted of one of the chapel benches, while his only article of covering was the organ cover. After a night of sweet (?) repose, he partook meagerly of his breakfast, which consisted of a few water crackers. A second Junior appeared on the scene at 5.50 A. M., while the regular time for opening chapel services is at 7.40 A. M.

—Between billiards, B. B., malaria and tobacco the laboratory is occasionally entirely vacant.

—There seems to be a decided proclivity on the part of the scientifics towards Europe. The first embarked but did not leave; the second left but has not returned; the third will sail in August.

COLLEGE PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

—Dr. Sadtler is gradually recovering from the injuries received in his severe fall last winter.

—It is with regret that we announce the resignation of our esteemed professor, Dr. Smith. He has received and accepted a call from Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

—On the 15th inst. Prof. Wackernagel had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. The Professor has our warmest congratulations in his newly acquired and well-deserved honor.

COLLEGE.

—'83.—Foust, Graepp, Kayser, Kline, Ritter, Sadtler, Schlenker and Schoener will go to the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. Dubbs will go to Yale Divinity School. Nine out of a class of fourteen to become Theologians! What piety!

—'83.—Horne and Uhler will read law.

—'84.—Dettra makes a darling little captain—that's what the girls say.

—'84.—Don't ask Krauss for a match unless you wish to light your lamp. No matches for smokers!

—'84.—Erb is still growing longitudinally and latitudinally. Uhrich is following his example.

—'84.—"Ernie" is the crack-masher, and Schaeffer the ladies' man.

—'85.—Dan is *second* to none at base ball.

'85.—Yehl claims to possess more "little things" than any other student.

—'85.—Seip left for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 11th inst. He will resume his course here in September with his class.

—'86.—What takes Potteiger home so frequently?

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

—Schmucker persists in getting 120 per cent. of constituents out of a nickel coin.

—Sadtler is studying experimental pharmacy. Thank fortune, all the experiments are made on himself.

—Thomas is said to approve highly of co-education.

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Muhlenberg Monthly.

VOL. I.

ALLENTOWN, PA., SEPT., 1883.

No. 2.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The first feeling of the young man sent to college is that of *freedom*. He is now his own master! There is no one to call to him to arise or to go to bed. He has the latch-key in his pocket. He chooses his companions and his boarding house. He can be late at meals or not come to the table at all. No one scolds him for leaving things lie around loose. He can put his boots on the table and his watch in the coal scuttle, it makes no difference. No one follows him up if he tracks the carpet with dust or mud. No one turns him out for house cleaning or suggests it. He is perfectly free! He can study or let it alone; he can go to recitation or not; he can skip chapel or not. Blessed liberty! No wonder that in the first full rush of such sensations the new student gets off the track before he knows it and ditched himself.

The second and lasting feeling of the new man acclimated by a few weeks of experience is that of *responsibility*. He finds himself free indeed to do or not to do, but he also finds that no man is free or can free himself from the responsibility of his commissions or omissions. Whatever he does not do that he should have done, has a way of kicking up just when he least expects it. The penalty of neglect is ever exacted to the last dram of the pound of flesh. So whatever has been done that

should not have been done, must afterwards be undone somehow or other or it stands there a huge stumbling block in the way. And there is no one to jog his memory or quietly to interpose in his behalf. He must remember everything, do everything, see to everything at the right time, put everything in the right place, or, else, it does not get done, it is not replaced, it is not on hand. If he turns up late at table, he must take leavings; if he is still later, he must go without. If he over-sleeps himself, nobody awakens him, nothing waits for him. If he neglects study and recitations, he gets marked down, warned, is cautioned, is set back. Freedom is a very fine thing indeed, but he finds that responsibility is a twin-born brother of freedom after the Siamese order. He cannot have one, unless he takes both.

This lesson is the one great teaching of a college course, coming as it does just at the time when youth is beginning to change into manhood, and reversing the tadpole order of things, adds a tail to its hitherto abbreviated jacket. The moral law is that our responsibilities increase with our coat-tails, as well as our freedom. There is only one way for it—to accept the situation! When once we have trained ourselves to be responsible individuals, orderly, punctual, methodical, forehanded, unforgetful, then, and only then, can we enjoy our liberty and find that although liberty is a solemn thing it is also a joyous thing.

The responsible man is a being far higher in the scale of life than the irresponsible boy. The student who can safely trust himself, because he has schooled himself into self-reliance is a superior sort of being to the hair-brained creature who cannot exist safely except as under the providence of tutors and governors. To attain to this higher grade is to have passed the rubicon at which no one should pause, and not to have crossed which, brands the recreant as a traitor to himself. M.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MATRICULATION.

In college life there is an act performed that is called matriculation. It is the registering of the student, as a member in full of the institution, and by it he obligates himself to observe certain rules laid down by the governing authorities, for its orderly management. As the name implies it is the student's placing himself under the motherly control of his "Alma Mater." In the Universities of Germany the act was called immatriculation, and, to American view the mother was a little severer than "Alma" would imply, as they had their *carcer* or prison as part of the appliances to keep their unruly children in order. In our land offences sufficiently grave to require the prison are left to the civil law. It recognizes no favored classes, and no student is beyond its jurisdiction. But there is such a thing as college law. It is not an uniform code enacted for all institutions alike, but is specific for each one and hence varied by the peculiar location, range and condition of each one. In it, as the divine and civil law have penalties attached to the violation of their precepts, so too has college law. The divine law has a divine Judge, before whom all must be arraigned; the civil law has its civil or criminal judge, before whose court every detected culprit must be tried. In college law, the Faculty is the Court. But just as the great Judge would rather pronounce His "well done" than his condemnation "Depart from me;" so the college faculty would rather not sit as a court at all, and look on in silent approval as the Alma Mater, dispensing smiles and commendations. To the student the matriculation vow should be a covenant made in good faith, and observed with conscientious fidelity. The advantage of such a course is on the side of the student rather than on that of the Faculty. Good order, reasonable quiet and exemption from hazing or annoying tricks are imperative to successful study. The student that has no higher conception of his mission, then to waste his time in idleness and mischief is not

only an enemy to himself; he is a nuisance to his fellows. A college can run down in its discipline, until orderly students, thirsting for knowledge and eager to improve their time, may be compelled to go elsewhere in self-defence. Every college should have, as it were, its associate judges, self appointed, but not the less authoritative, who will render the duties of the Faculty almost a sinicure in their judicial functions, by insisting upon it, that all violation of rules in the buildings at least shall be kept within just bounds, that the rights of all may be conserved. Mirth and disorder do not mean the same thing. The matriculate that is zealous in study, orderly in behavior, honorable in Christian principles is the one that does justice to his own manhood and sheds honor on his college.

HAZING.

Everybody takes an interest in the innocent trickeries of youth when his mind is in the process of being stored with useful knowledge. The jokes and scrapes of others call up to one's mind the time when the young blood danced gaily through the veins and life and activity displayed itself in every glance and motion. Although there is this tendency of regarding all practical jokes and pleasantries of students with an indulgent smile, yet it is gratifying to see that the good sense of the public is awakening to the fact that hazing is criminal and deserves to be punished by due process of law.

Although hazing, as a college practice, has come down to us from the middle ages, yet in this case age has not served as a passport to universal acceptance, nor is that college to be regarded as a second-rate institution within whose walls no hazing has ever been done. We, in our eagerness to rival the "great" colleges of the land, are too prone to imitate their vices. It seems to be the opinion of some students that the institution in which all the so-called rules of "college etiquette" are not observed can not lay claim to the name of college. This is a

great mistake in the minds of many of our youths. A father or guardian in looking around for an institution into which to place his child or ward does not inquire with solicitude whether this code is carried out, but he will choose that institution whose students are noted for their Christian character and gentlemanly behavior.

The effect of hazing upon the student is detrimental in every respect. He is introduced, as it were, into a new world; has just left his home where a mother's love and a father's care have shielded him from the conflicts of the world and his heart yearns for a friendly hand and a sympathizing heart. How it embitters a sensitive nature to have those who ought to be guides and models of conduct, to see itself made the butt of all the jokes, to have its rights invaded, his property destroyed and his person abused! Nervous shocks have been produced by this thoughtless and malicious practice which followed the victim all the days of his life or weakened his constitution so as to facilitate the attacks of disease.

We may ask the question, "Why do students indulge in hazing?" The main reason is the fun that is occasioned by beholding a fellow-being placed in misery and torment. Fun it is called, but it had rather be called brutality. Only brutal natures can indulge in it. If men whose consciences have not yet been blunted by familiarity with sin are drawn to join a party in hazing because "we," "the boys," or "the fellows" do it, he will surely feel the pangs of conscience as he afterwards beholds in his mind's eye the fear and horror depicted upon the face of his innocent victim. Should he not have moral courage to refuse the importunities of his "set" the second time, then that young man is rapidly gliding down the inclined plane that leads to crime and vice. The practice certainly leads to all loss of spiritual life. No student can make it a habit of spending his working hours in concocting, and the hours that should be devoted to healthful sleep in carrying out fiendish plans upon

his unsuspecting fellow creatures without losing his self-respect and thus open an avenue for the entrance of a disgusting array of vices. Such a student can not engage in that very desirable and salutary exercise, daily self-examination. He can not come to Him who has his finger upon the mind of man for help and blessing, and thus follow the good rule of him to whom we owe the blessed word and will of God in its purity and to honor whose name and work every Christian nation joins on this, the four hundredth anniversary of his birth. "Bene precasse, bene studuisse." The practice of hazing is not merely a mark of vulgarity and baseness, but at the same time it is cowardly. Let those young men, whose sense of honor is seemingly so high, consider what their conduct amounts to. They can not help but see that their conduct is mean, cowardly and criminal.

We hope soon to see the time when the mention of the name college student shall no longer be associated with the ideas expressed by the words "hazing," "rowdyism" and "levity."

CLASS DAY.

On Friday evening, June 23rd, the Class of '83 held their class day exercises on the College campus, where the usual stand had been erected. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated by a profusion of Chinese lanterns, and the music for the occasion was furnished by the Allentown Cornet Band. Prof. T. L. Seip opened the exercises with prayer, after which Mr. I. S. Uhler, the Master of Ceremonies, introduced J. J. Kline, who delivered the Salutatory in a pleasing manner, extending a hearty welcome to all present. The Class History, a recital of the doings of the class, interspersed with many humorous incidents, was read by M. Luther Horne. W. F. Schoener delivered the Class Oration, his subject being the class motto: *vivere est cogitare*. He spoke distinctly and forcibly, and his oration was well received by the audience. The Class Poem was read by J. G.

Dubbs, and was a very creditable production. F. S. Kayser then made the presentation of Insignia, which was greatly enjoyed by the spectators, eliciting from them much laughter and applause. The Memorial Address was then delivered by R. M. Smith, who presented the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY, which was founded by the Class, as their memorial, to the College, Dr. Sadtler responding in a brief address. The Class Prophecy was read by Mr. C. E. Keck, who, by his effort, proved himself capable of peering into the far future. His production was well written and created roars of laughter. The Valedictory was delivered by D. L. Rambo, who feelingly alluded to the happy years spent at Muhlenberg, and the many ties of friendship so soon to be broken; and concluded by bidding the citizens of Allentown, his fellow students and classmates a last farewell. A promenade concert then followed, the band discoursing excellent music until a late hour. The exercises were ably managed and successfully conducted, and formed one of the most pleasant features of the Commencement season.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

Everything passed off very pleasantly and successfully during our last Commencement. The weather, however, was very unpropitious during the fore part of the week. Space forbids us to enter into details, hence we are compelled to give a mere outline of the particulars.

The exercises of the week were opened by the Baccalaureate address delivered by Pres. Sadtler, on Sunday evening, June 24th, in St. John's Lutheran Church. He selected for his theme the last clause of Luke 17, 21: *Behold the kingdom of God is within you.* It was very ably and eloquently handled, pointing out to the class of '83, on the eve of their entrance into life, to contend with its realities, the path of true manhood and the means by which to secure it; exhorting them first of all to seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all temporal blessing shall accrue therefrom.

On Tuesday evening, June 26th, Hon. A. K. McClure delivered the annual address before the literary societies to a large and interested audience in the Academy of Music. The speaker was introduced to the audience by Jacob G. Dubbs, of the Sophronian Literary Society. The address was unwritten and delivered from brief notes. His theme was, "*What of the next generation?*" His many pointed references to political history, past and present, were well received and highly appreciated.

The Junior Oratorical Contest took place on Wednesday morning in the Academy of Music. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not as large as is usual on that day, however, the house was comfortably filled. Seventeen of the Juniors gave utterances to the eloquence that had been generated and stored up in their receptacles for several weeks preparatory to its final issue. The orations averaged eight minutes in length, and, as a rule, were well written and ably delivered. The Board of Trustees and many of our eminent divines from a distance occupied seats upon the stage, besides a large number of the Alumni, friends and relatives of the class, were seated in the parquet.

Prof. Edgar D. Shimer of New York, addressed the Alumni in the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. His theme was, "*What constitutes a true alumnus.*" Prof. Shimer spoke with much ease and freedom, and impressed upon the Alumni the necessity of being filled with a spirit of zeal and enthusiasm in behalf of their Alma Mater. We hope that our Alumni will see the importance of his remarks and the necessity of putting them into execution.

The Commencement exercises proper were held on Thursday morning, June 28th. The weather was bright and beautiful and the friends of the College and the graduating class were in their happiest mood. The Academy was early filled with a fashionable audience. The class numbered fourteen and the exercises were interesting and successful. All were pleased and gratified

at the excellent manner in which they acquitted themselves. The Salutatory was delivered by Wm. A. Sadtler, (first honor man), and the Valedictory by M. L. Horne, (second honor man) both of Allentown, third honor by J. J. Foust. Immediately before the delivery of the Valedictory, the President took occasion to award the prizes. The Junior Oratorical Prize of twenty-five dollars in gold was awarded by the committee, Rev. Seiss, D. D., of Philadelphia, Rev. Fry, D. D., of Reading and Hon. J. D. Stiles, of Allentown, to Herman C. Fox, of Philadelphia, being handed to him by President Sadtler. Two prizes, each consisting of five dollars in gold, given by a lady who takes a deep interest in botany, were bestowed upon D. E. Bruner, of Reading and Howard Seip, of Allentown, for the best fifty botanical specimens selected by them; and a prize of ten dollars was given by Dr. Smith to Samuel G. Weiskotten of New York, for the best collection of mineral specimens.

The exercises of the week were closed by the Alumni Meeting, held on Thursday afternoon in the College chapel. About sixty of the Alumni were present. Rev. M. L. Zweizig, the president, called the meeting to order, after which the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Neiman. After the necessary business was transacted the meeting was then declared adjourned to Commencement day, 1884.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WITH THIS issue of the MONTHLY we appear before you in a capacity entirely different from any in which we were ever placed before. We were not an aspirant to this position, for we feel too keenly a sense of inability to perform the duties incident to an office of this kind; and yet, while we feel that there are many in this institution whose time and talent would allow them to fill this office with more credit to themselves and the future success of the MONTHLY than we, yet by the hearty co-operation of our present corps of editors and kind aid from the friends of the MONTHLY we hope to keep it up to a good standard. We know we shall be open to criticism, but criticisms are always in order as long as they have for their object the correction of an error, or to release from a false impression; but when they appear in the form of sarcasms, as if some one wished to show extra talent in that direction, they will not be recognized by us.

THE COLLEGE held its seventeenth annual opening exercises in the college chapel on Sept. 6, 1883. A goodly number of strange faces greeted us in the Freshman class, besides a few additions

to the Sophomore and Junior classes. The west side of the chapel was well filled by the friends and patrons of the institution. Promptly at 9:15 A. M., Prof. Seip opened the exercises by announcing the 215th hymn, after the singing of which he read the 92nd Psalm. Rev. Reuben Hill, led in an appropriate and affecting prayer. Rev. Enoch Smith, of Bethlehem, the speaker announced for the occasion, then delivered a very elegantly prepared address to the students and patrons of the college. He took for his theme "*The religious element in an Education.*" The gentleman evidently felt the great value of the principles he was promulgating. He showed a thorough knowledge of his subject, and handled it in a very forcible manner. It had not only the characteristic of being written in an excellent style, showing ability in the use of choice and appropriate language in elucidating his subject, avoiding all mannerism, but also, was full of good advice and sound maxims, which it would be well for the students to take into consideration and make the rule of their future life. His illustrations were finely dispersed throughout the lecture, which at times abounded in poetical language. We will venture to assert that all present were highly profited, for he held his audience nearly one hour in rapt attention.

The address has been solicited for publication and will soon appear in full in the various church periodicals.

ONCE more we are called upon to perform the duties incident to college life. The happy days of vacation, with their joys and pleasure are over, and now obstruse and intricate questions present themselves again for our investigation. After two months of vacation, some of us may be very imperfectly prepared to make so sudden a transition from the paths of pleasure to the work of digging up the Greek root; from being unconcerned as to our environment, to that of turning our minds to solve the mysteries of the heavens and rob the earth of her secrets, of delving deep into the cabalistics of antiquity and calculating the velocity of sun, moon and stars. But, however this may be, duty demands our attention, and while we have been recuperating in securing sound and healthful bodies, we dare not lose sight of the fact that the *mind*, that better portion of man's being demands also an equal share of our attention. Let us, therefore, prosecute our studies with renewed energy,

performing our tasks conscientiously to ourselves and our instructors. The new students who have come among us will soon make congenial friends and ingratitate themselves into our confidence, for the friends made at college are among the first in a young man's life, and, having remained with us and their friendship having proved worthy will go forth from these classic halls and look back upon old Muhlenberg with pleasure as the place where they have spent many happy days.

OTHER college journals will please note us in their catalogue of exchanges. This being our first subscription issue, and having received no exchanges as yet, we could not open a department for *College Exchanges*. But we hope that in our next issue this department will be well represented. All exchanges will receive due attention and all necessary comment will be passed upon theirs, for the mutual benefit of college journalism.

WE EARNESTLY solicit the patronage of all who are either students now or were formerly to send us their subscription for the MONTHLY.

BY THE GOOD sense and generosity of the class of '83, in being the originators and founders of this journal, a long-felt want of this institution has been supplied. And now, since the good work has been begun, it will require a deep interest and persevering energy on our part for its success. This can only be done by the hearty co-operation of the students, alumni and friends in contributing to its support. And especially do we solicit our students and alumni in giving us an occasional article from their prolific pen.

IT IS WITH pleasure that we welcome into our midst the newly elected Professor to fill the chair of Natural and Applied Sciences, N. Wiley Thomas, Ph. D. As is well known to most of our readers Dr. E. F. Smith occupied this chair during the past two years. But, to our sincere regret, this able and popular instructor at the close of the last session, accepted a call from the University of Wittenberg, Ohio, where he is now serving as Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Upon his departure from the institution, sundry reports were afloat to the effect that the election of a successor to Dr. Smith at the annual meeting of the Board was doubtful. When the announcement was finally made that the Board of Trustees had elected the present

incumbent to fill the vacant chair, the satisfaction and approval expressed by the "boys" was universal. Dr. Thomas after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania took a post-graduate course under Dr. Smith at Muhlenberg, where he completed his studies at the close of last year, graduating with the class of '83. He is, therefore, no stranger to us, which makes his position all the more pleasant. The Natural Sciences have taken a strong hold upon the affection of many of the students, and we can promise the Dr. that the studies of his department will receive interested attention at the hands of the boys.

MUHLENBERG, in name and reputation, does not stand at the head of the list of the colleges of America. Her buildings are not grand and imposing; her walls are not of granite or sandstone; her grounds do not comprise acres of green sward dotted with neat and attractive residences for her professors. She does not number her students and Alumni by the thousands or her professors by the dozens. She has not received the endowment of a Yale, the bequests of a Harvard, or the appropriations of a Pennsylvania State College; yet from that modest and unpretentious building at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets have gone forth Alumni which compare favorably with those from any of the large and distinguished colleges of the land. Numbers of her offspring fill positions of honor, trust and emolument in the various professions and walks of life. In her own quiet way she is steadily going forward with her noble work of preparing young men to cope with the duties and responsibilities of life. It is our purpose to trace up as many of her Alumni as possible and in each issue of the MONTHLY to furnish our readers with a number of our Alumni personals. This, we are confident, will prove of great interest to every Alumnus of the Institution, and this feature alone will be worthy the subscription price to those who are graduates of Muhlenberg. Prof. Geo. T. Ettinger, of the Class of '80, and Assistant Instructor in the Academic Department, has kindly consented to relieve the Editors of this part of the work.

THE SEASON for the annual "Senior Trip" is near at hand, and the members of the class are looking forward to it with much pleasure. The custom of taking the Seniors upon a week's trip for the purpose of visiting various interesting mineral localities was inaugurated by Dr. Smith in the first year of

his incumbency. He believed this to be a very profitable as well as enjoyable way of putting to practical use the knowledge of mineralogy acquired by the boys during the Junior year. The classes thus favored were enabled to make valuable additions to their collections of specimens, and gained much practical knowledge of minerals as they occur in their native state. This is, after all, the only true way of studying this instructive science; for the mere perusal of the text book alone would be extremely dry and uninteresting. Assisted by the excellent collection of specimens in the college cabinet, and a number of instructive field excursions, the present Senior class has evinced much interest in this delightful branch of study, and it is their sincere hope that Dr. Thomas will be able to give them the "week's trip" now established by custom.

RETURN.

O Muhlenberg! thou light of the world,
Thy dutiful sons to thee have returned.
From times how pleasant and scenes how fair,
To pass through a year of study and care.
Pleasant! the memories left behind,
That during the year will haunt the mind.
Although the brain in thought be engrossed,
And the ship of study be tempest tossed.
The strength of the body and mind renewed,
The hour of vacation and fair subdued.
We, our daily toil will commence,
Well 'sured of the handsome recompense.
Then comrades to the conflict come,
September is arrived—the work begun.
Show the Profs. your herculean might,
In the manner you through all knowledge fight.

OUR ALUMNI.

THE ALUMNI AT COMMENCEMENT.—At no commencement during the few years the writer has been connected with Muhlenberg College, has there been a larger and more enthusiastic attendance of graduates than there was last June. In the part the Alumni played in the public exercises, they showed themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them and worthy of the Alma Mater they represented. It did one's heart good to grasp the hands and look into the familiar faces of the "boys" who used to gather in recitation and society rooms.

Although this was the first rainy commencement within the recollection of the writer, it did not seem to have a perceptible effect upon the success of the exercises. On Wednesday evening, Prof. Edgar D. Shimer of the class of '74, delivered the address at the Academy of Music, taking for his subject "What Constitutes a Worthy Alumnus." One of the daily papers said: "Mr. Shimer's address was most appropriate for the occasion, excellent in conception and expression, practical, instructive and interesting and occupied about three-quarters of an hour.

THE SUPPER.

The Alumni sociable given by the ladies of Allentown and the Ex. Com. of the association "was probably the most pleasant feature of this year's commencement exercises." After the address the friends and guests proceeded to the college where there was a general meeting of old friends and class-mates. At about 10 o'clock Mr. Oscar Meyer nominated Mr. William P. Snyder as toast-maker. After a characteristic speech from him and prayer by Rev. S. Laird, of Philadelphia, the tables were attacked with a vigor indicative of sharp appetites as well as sharp intellects. We clip the following from the account in the paper: "The first toast 'Our Alma Mater' was responded to eloquently by Dr. Sadtler. 'The Alumni' was the next toast and Rev. Mr. Neiman's response was good. Rev. Mr. Frick's response to 'Our Theologians' was one of the best of the evening. 'The Alumni Benedicts' found an able champion in Rev. Mr. Myers, whose felicitous remarks created much laughter. D. F. Eyster, Esq., spoke for 'The Single Alumni,' and Rev. Prof. Richards' response to 'Our Teachers' was in his usual happy vein. The last toast 'The Ladies' was treated in a manner worthy of the subject by Prof. Ettinger."

- '70. Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss of Bath, Pa., was one of the speakers at the Luther Memorial Meeting held at Bethlehem, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
- '72. The class of '72 seems to be the unfortunate one of the Alumni. Already the fatal asterisk denoting death stands before the names of four members of this class. The last is that of Rev. William H. Laubenstein, who died last week. He was born in 1850, was graduated from Muhlenberg in '72 and took a theological course at the Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia. After preaching at White Haven he removed to Tamaqua, which was the last place he served. All who knew him mourn his loss.
- '72. A short time before commencement Rev. John A. Scheffer, of Mahone Bay, N. S., came to Allentown on a sort of missionary tour, on which he converted the daughter of Peter Seibert, Esq., to the belief that "it is not good for man to be alone." After the wedding, they left for their home in Nova Scotia, where we wish them all the joys of wedded life.
- '73. Howard Himmelwright is one of the proprietors of a "new and popular summer resort on the Allegheny Mountains near Cresson Springs. Elevation, 2200 feet above the sea. Rates moderate. "Wait till next season and give him a call.
- '73. Prof. George W. Kunkle is at the head of the Fairview Academy and Normal School at Brodheadville, Pa. We had the pleasure of meeting our professional brother at commencement.
- '74. D. F. Eyster, Esq., of Carlisle, for the first time in a number of years attended commencement. The old college atmosphere and surroundings seemed to do him good, if his smiling countenance could be taken as an index of good spirits.
- '74. W. A. Lichtenwallner, Esq., is stationed at Harrold, Dakota. Blackstone and potatoes claim his attention; i. e. he is farmer as well as lawyer.
- '75. Edwin H. Stine, Esq., was an unsuccessful candidate for District Attorney before the Democratic Nominating Convention of Lehigh.
- '76. The genial face of C. F. Camp, Esq., shone upon us in June. "Charlie" is a whole-souled fellow and besides his

law practice he is greatly interested in the Pocono Cigar Company, which has its factory at Stroudsburg and its western office in Chicago.

- '76. Rev. Henry T. Clymer, of Quakertown, and Harry M. Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, "did" commencement. John D. Uhrich, Esq., was unable to attend; reason—"I have married a wife, I pray thee have me excused."
- '78. Rev. Charles L. Fry is assistant to Rev. Dr. Greenwald at Lancaster, Pa. "Charlie" is a popular young minister.
- '79. John K. Reinoele is an M. D. and Lebanon is the field of his labors.
- '80. On the 4th of August Ben Sadtler sailed for the "Fatherland," and is now settled in Friburg where he is taking a course in mining engineering.
- '80. Rev. J. Walker Klinger has been elected pastor of several churches at and near Centreville, Pa.
- '82. "Tom" M. Yundt called on the boys at commencement.
- '82. Samuel C. Schmucker is taking a post-graduate course in the region below; that is in the laboratory.
- '83. Will Sadtler has gone to Watertown, Wis., as instructor in English in Northwestern University.

COLLEGE LOCALS.

- School!
- Vacation is over.
- Holiday, the first week.
- Another addition to the married list.
- What has become of Elmer's *Cooper*-shop.
- C. D. Fehr, '86, is attending Lafayette College.
- Success crowned the efforts of most of the canvassers.
- Do not delay in sending your subscription for the MONTHLY.
- The boys are anticipating a glorious time during fair week.
- B. F. Knerr, '71, is President of the Board of Education in Minnesota.
- Woolever is the new College pitcher and Snyder the new 3rd baseman.
- The prospects of the Francke Missionary Society are not very favorable.

—Why does room 80 miss tutor so often. We would advise tute to look a little *lee-ward*.

—Why Hoppe still persists in going out to Gordon street six nights a week remains fathomless.

—E. M. Young, '85, spent the summer vacation in traveling through some of the western states.

—How far advanced in chemistry did you find the pupils of the Pottstown public schools, Zuber?

—Mr. Wyatt Keedy, son of the President of Hagerstown Female Seminary, has joined the Freshman class.

—Thus far there have been twenty-one accessions to college; two Juniors, two Sophs. and seventeen Freshmen.

—Nicholas, instead of translating a certain passage in Plato "he said nothing true," translated it "truly he said nothing."

—Mr. Frank Dent, the former popular janitor, and at present janitor of the Seminary at Philadelphia, was in town the other day.

—The report that Adam Rau has received a call from one of the Western colleges to fill the chair of English Literature lacks confirmation.

—Why is G. Kohler, seen every other night standing under one of the trees on Hamilton street, between Fifth and Penn, gazing at the—moon.

—Because Hoppe distinguishes himself six nights a week, it does not follow that Wise, of the laboratory, should be *keck-ing* up the same example.

—Dr. Smith leaves his traces behind him. The Von Richter's inorganic chemistry, for which the Juniors are so impatiently(?) waiting is translated by him.

—M. J. Keuhner, a member of the Freshman class, was married during vacation to a young lady from Germansville. He was a *Kuehner* who took unto himself a wealthy spouse.

—Did Erb, the present superintendent of the infant department over in the First ward mission school, when called upon to repeat the first commandment find himself unable to do so?

—Muhlenberg was well represented in the Pottstown public schools by Zuber during vacation. It is said that he delivered lectures on chemistry which he illustrated by experiments.

—Why Johnny Det. '84, will have all his hats made to order at the wholesale department of S. B. Anewalt & Co., and is also seen wending his way in the direction of Mosser's tannery so often, remains a mystery.

—The *Eclipse* base ball club is now open for challenges for next season. Under the captaincy of tell-me-something-I-don't-know Lewis, the club has gained great headway and will no doubt *extinguish* themselves.

—Holloway, while on his way to the Seminary, stopped off in town the other day and stayed long enough to favor the boys with a very interesting sermon, preached in St. John's Lutheran Church. Well done Clay. Call again.

—It has now come to light that Schmucker, of the laboratory, and also of 120-per-cent-nickel-coin-fame, is the inventor of an *ingenious* arrangement called a balance cover, (?) the like of which has never been equaled nor ever will be.

—T. M. Yundt, '82, having completed his first year at Yale Theological Seminary, engaged during the summer in missionary work in Dakota. On his return he preached his first sermon in Allentown at the Zion's Reformed Church.

—Kramlich is about the freshest of the Freshman Class. To see him play ball; hit the ball out of sight; pitch the four curves; catch behind the bat, etc., (all these things with his mouth) one will soon come to the conclusion that the man is decidedly in the wrong place.

—We would like to see many things done, but of all things, we would like to see some benevolent-dispositioned individual present Adam Rau with a pair of trousers that would do justice to himself and not be the subject of ridicule. For the fact is that his trousers only extend half way down his limbs and are wide enough to store away all the *rows* in the world.

—The services of G. F. Krotel, D. D., of N. Y., has been solicited to deliver a lecture on "Luther" in this place for the benefit of the students and the public at large.

—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., a Luther memorial service was held at Bethlehem to which a cordial invitation to the students was extended. A holiday was kindly granted by the Faculty. Owing to the bad state of the weather only a small number of the students attended. The services, which were very interesting and instructive, were held in the three Lutheran churches at Bethlehem.

COLLEGE PERSONALS.

COLLEGE.

—'84.—Johnny D—— together with a party of friends, composed of gentlemen and ladies, spent a week or two at Saylor's Lake, Monroe county, Pa.

—'84.—Erb and Uhrich, the "fat men" of college, have resigned in favor of "Tilly" German, the mammoth Freshman.

'84.—"Billy" F—— spent part of his vacation out in Tioga county, where he assisted his uncle in harvesting. The uncle proved himself very level headed; for he kept "Billy" at work in the field and would not permit him to assist in the mow, for fear of *fire*. His barn was not insured and he considered it prudent not to run any risks.

—'84.—"Jake" looks so *pale* and *emaciated* since his return, as to cause much solicitude for his health. It is feared that he devoted himself too closely to his studies during vacation.

—'84.—"Sammy" W—— it is said, has already been singled out by the "Board of Foreign Missions" as well fitted for the position of Missionary among the South Sea Islanders. They are of the opinion that he will survive longer than any of the other boys, as it will require some time for the natives to get him into proper condition for culinary purposes.

—'84.—Frank T. L. Keiter, who was a member of the Class of '84 until the latter part of the Sophomore year, is at present reading law in the office of Hon. James S. Biery, and will some day, no doubt, be one of the "shining lights" at the Allentown Bar.

—'84.—Our genial friend, Harry C. Wenner, once a member of the same class, who was compelled by failing health to abandon his studies, is now filling a position of trust in connection with the Nickle Works, located at Newark, N. J.

—'85.—"Dan," our efficient second-baseman played a number of games with the Boyertown B. B. C. during the Summer.

—'85.—Howard has again fallen into the ranks, and will now be "looked up" to by his classmates as the authority on all matters relating to business.

'85. Lynch spent his vacation between selling bread and preparing for the coming Junior oratorical contest.

'85. Johnson is quite a popular man. He is President of the Athletic Association and manager of the College B. B. C.

'85. Poor Koppe did not get much of a vacation, being absent from the city not longer than two or three weeks. The pressure of business duties and *family cares* kept him busily employed during the Summer.

- '85. Weicksel has evidently been pitching for the "Line Mountain Professional B. B. C." during the Summer months. He pitched a beautifully "curved" ball, and will now be a valuable addition to the College Club.
- '86. "Johnny" S——, is the politician of the Class of '86. He is a prominent figure at all the mass meetings and county conventions, and will some day bear the title of "the Senator from Lehigh."
- '86. Nicholas, the silver tongued orator of Butztown, and adviser of the *Northampton Democrat*, does not think he is popular unless his name appears in the MONTHLY. Hence we publish this personal for his own gratification and the benefit of his friends.
- '87. "Herbie" K—— is the "Rip Van Winkle" of the Freshman Class. His frequent tardiness at recitations is accounted for by the fact that he often falls asleep on the way to college, and it is no uncommon thing for some of the boys to find him taking an "otium cum dignitate" on somebody's cellar door, utterly oblivious of all thoughts of recitations and irate professors.
- '93. Our friend E. O. Leopold, who would in all probability have graduated somewhere in the neighborhood of the year '93 or '94 has left us, and has identified himself with Ursinus College, at Collegeville, Pa. We wish "Leoppy" success in his new position and hope that he may be able to finish a year or two in advance of the expectations of his friends.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

—Laboratory work is going on regularly and efficiently under the new Professor, Dr. N. W. Thomas.

—The latest addition to the laboratory is an excellent assay furnace. The boys are anxious to hunt for gold now in everything they come across.

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Muhlenberg Monthly.

VOL. I.

ALLENTOWN, PA., OCT., 1883.

No. 3.

The Necessity of Studying Science.

There are some who are ever ready to sneer at the advantage of science, and yet, scarcely a day passes but they use some of its principles. This inconsistency is not hypocrisy on their part but a misunderstanding of what is meant by science.

Science embraces more than the *ologies* of a college curriculum, it includes an unwritten encyclopædia of laws and facts.

The farmer may know nothing of *capillary attraction* and *porosity* and *chemical action* and so forth, and yet employs the former in *ploughing* and the latter in *fertilizing*. His wife puts to good use the principles of *cohesion* and *leverage* under the familiar act of *churning butter*, whilst any child will cut across a field to save distance without having the least idea of the *grand Pythagorean proposition*. In fact, everything we do involves some science; the bread we eat, the clothing we wear, the houses we inhabit and the trinkets and fancies and luxuries we enjoy, are scientifically made. The many varieties of machinery and the innumerable number of its component parts which, at man's bidding, buzz and screech and groan, have been made on scientific principles.

The author culls from science his most appropriate figures and most beautiful thoughts, the artist's brush and pencil and chisel are guided by its rules and the musician's notes are but the sweet sounds of science.

Science is the blood which circulates through all business and throbs at every transaction. Commerce, agriculture and manufacture depend upon it for their essentials and principles.

Of the professions there is not one but has recourse to science. The lawyer constructs his most convincing arguments upon its inductive and deductive laws; the physician discovers the location of diseases by means of scientifically constructed instruments and eradicates them with scientifically prepared medicines; the teacher fortifies himself with the results of scientific investigations and bombards his scholars with scientific shots; whilst the minister, following the exemplary productions of the sacred writers, finds his grandest texts and best illustrations in the boundless universe of science.

Not only do the sciences form the ground-work of our social life and activity but our national prosperity depends upon an enlightened employment of them. Those states which take no active part in the general industrial movement, in the choice and preparation of natural substances, or in the application of mechanics and chemistry, and among whom this activity is not appreciated by all classes of society, will infallibly see their prosperity diminish in proportion as neighboring countries become strengthened and invigorated under the genial influence of the sciences. The most superficial glance at the present condition of the world shows that a diminution, or even a total annihilation of national prosperity, must be the award of those states which shrink with slothful indifference from the great struggle of rival nations in the career of science.

Considering these facts, we can readily perceive the necessity of studying science. It is a duty we owe ourselves, for, without a knowledge of them, we are at the mercy of man and the ele-

ments; it is a duty we owe our fellow men, for, in whatever profession or pursuit of life we engage, it makes us better able to serve and assist them; and, lastly, it is a duty we owe our country, for our country's welfare is in the hands of our industrious, economical, systematic, improving and developing citizens.

In the acquirement of science, however, there is one fact to be held uppermost in our minds; *science, in the hands of an unprincipled man, is as powerful for evil as it is, in the hands of a moral man, for good.*

Therefore, as in other spheres of thought, the object at which we aim ought to be an inward one, so ought we likewise, in the pursuit of science, to strive after knowledge of the laws and principles of unity that pervade the vital forces of the universe; and thus, by degrees, as we, after having passed through the different gradations of intellectual development, arrive at the free enjoyment of the regulating power of reflection, and learn by gradual progress to separate the world of ideas from that of sensations, we no longer rest satisfied merely with a vague presentiment of the harmonious unity of natural forces; thought begins to fulfil its noble mission; and observation, aided by reason, endeavors to trace phenomena to the First Great Cause from whom they spring.

Knowing Others.

In the school of study and experience, we strive to become masters of many different subjects. Among these we must not overlook that of personal knowledge, taken both subjectively and objectively. In the former sense, as the knowledge of self, it is a well exhausted theme of the ancients. Of many a lofty and noble sentiment was it the subject and many a piece of solemn advice did it occasion. But in the latter sense, as the knowledge of others, it almost escaped the notice of the ancient Greek and Roman philosophers, and even in modern times, it is too little appreciated in practical life.

To understand the feelings and motives, the habits and characteristics of those whom we meet, and with whom we associate daily, is no easy task. Equally hard is it for others to see and know us just as we are. How often must we feel the effects of thoughtlessness and miscomprehension on the part of those with whom we come in contact. Acquaintances and intimate friends pain us at times when we would expect them to know better, and even the family circle can not be declared free from those little words and deeds which touch our feelings and chill our affection for home and its surroundings,

Yet, in the same proportion, as others misjudge us, we misjudge them. If we look into our hearts and watch its workings, what thoughts do we there find of our friends and their actions? Must we not admit that we are at times severe and inconsiderate, and far from showing a perfect knowledge of others? Without understanding mankind, however, we can attain neither social happiness nor true friendship, and this very fact makes the study of human nature the more important and the more essential to a successful career.

Observation is our only means at hand. Human nature can not be learned by reading either fictitious or scientific works. Dickens delineated some of the finest pictures of life, but his means of acquiring this knowledge of the world, was not reading but observation. The street, the church, the home,—all are the books that teach us what others are and how they feel and think. We must observe. We must look, think, reason, and draw practical conclusions.

The result will be great. But if we are disregarding of the feelings and motives of those around us, we can not tell what the extent of our loss may be.

Have you ever noticed that, when any two persons are walking in step, there is a corresponding uniformity and harmony in all their movements? The left foot advances with the left; the right arm swings with the right. Every muscle of the one

contracts and is relaxed, and every sinew exerted, with every corresponding muscle and sinew in the other. This in reality is the condition of two who know and understand each other. They keep in step. Agreement and harmony ever exist between them and their friendship is of the most delightful kind. This, too, should be our end. We should not stop in the study of human nature until our thoughts can keep step with the thoughts of those whom we meet and with whom we associate in our daily life.

Humanity about us is dependent and ever looking for friends who can give help, even though it be but a word of advise or encouragement. Its centre of action, the heart, is like a clock that needs cleaning, marking past time with beats that are slow and faint. Who will remove the dust from the clogged wheels with the brush of kindness? Who will take away the friction with oil of gentleness and sympathy? Who will apply the key of fellow-feeling and philanthropy and set the works in motion not for a day only, but perhaps for a life time? None can do it but he who understands the workings of the human heart and for this reason, we should be careful not to despise or neglect the observation of human nature, but do everything which will tend to give us a deeper insight into the feelings and motives of our associates.

Self Estimation.

There are a few things more difficult to acquire and more rarely possessed than a fair and true estimate of one's own character, abilities and performances. It is not strange that the young men should rank them much too highly in the plan and schemes which they eagerly embrace, and their own very limited experience of life, it is no wonder that they over rate their own powers, and form an exaggerated notion of their own achievements. Even older persons, who have better opportunities of judging, and have had repeated experiences of failure

and dissappointments, are not free from the folly and vanity and conceit are by no means the rarest faults to be met with in human life.

Well intentioned people, realizing the injurious tendency of all this, and anxious to avert it, go to an opposite extreme, and cultivate a low and mean opinion of self. They depreciate themselves in a wholesale manner, and would have every one else do the same. They recommend humility as the highest virtue, meaning by that the mere undervaluing everything they are and have, simply because it is theirs, without reference to its intrinsic value. Both these extremes are bad, but the latter is worse, tending as it does to produce the very evil it deplures. Convince him that he is mean, or low, or degraded, and he will probably become so: convince him that his efforts are futile, and he will cease to put them forth. But, as human nature is too sensible to be thus convinced of what is not true, the result of such instruction is often a mock humility, which satisfies itself by uttering words of self disparagement, and counts the insincerity a virtue. The folly of trying to cure one extreme by urging on an opposite one is palpable. Nothing is so good and wholesome as the simple truth, and he who helps us find out a single real thing about ourselves does us a far greater service than he could by indiscriminately undervaluing us.

Yet the truth in this matter is the very thing that is so difficult to obtain. Our attainments, our qualities, our value can only be judged relatively. It is only as they compare with those of other people, or with some imaginary ideal, that they can be called strong or weak, good or evil, high or low. The strength of one generation is the febleness of another. The morality of one is the immorality of another. The highest conception of the savage is poor and mean to the civilized man; the meritorious self-denial of the ignorant and neglected youth is the common place and every day action of the well instructed young man. The opinion that we hold of ourselves then,

is determined by the standard which we apply, and that is largely formed by our associates. It is quite natural that a lad of moderate intelligence and attainments, living mainly among his intellectual inferiors and measuring himself by them, should grow vain and conceited. Probably no moral lectures on the folly of vanity nor any attempts to disprove his fancied superiority will materially alter his self-estimate. But change his surroundings, let him daily mingle with brighter boys than himself, and gradually but surely the truth will dawn upon him, and the bubble of his conceit will be broken. His standard has risen and he finds himself looking up with respect and aspiration, instead of looking down with superciliousness. So with every one of us, we are instinctively and even unconsciously measuring our abilities and our characters by those around us. If we happen to be thrown mostly among those who have had fewer advantages than ourselves, who are slower or duller, or weaker in principle than we are we straightway plume ourselves upon our superiority. But let us exchange this society for those above us in intelligence, and we come to think more humbly and more truly of our attainments.

Not only change of association, but change of thought or action will often open up to us a truer view of self. Deeper study and broader knowledge often changes the conceited and superficial student into an humble and earnest one, by showing him the boundless regions of thought and truth to be pursued. The diligent striving to accomplish any task worthily reveals new fields to conquer, and protects us against self-sufficiency. The study of the lives of great and good men, the contemplation of nature's wonderful work, the search into her mysteries, the culture of the faculties—all tend to the same result. Whatever opens up new fields and higher views, whatever broadens our minds and deepens our thoughts, whatever raises our ideal of what we may be, also sobers our opinion of what we are. The humility thus acquired never prompts anyone to underrate him-

self, or to make loose any general confessions of weakness and wickedness, the particulars of which you would indignantly resent. It is as far removed from "the pride which apes humility" as from the pride which struts in haughty arrogance. It leads to a lowly estimate of self, not that we may shrink and crouch and stoop, but that we may aspire and strive and rise. It is the beginning of a higher life, the promise of a noble future.

The Dying Girl's Message.

Raise the window, mother darling,
Air can never harm me now;
Let the breeze blow unobstructed,
It will cool my fevered brow.
Death will soon relieve my sorrow,
Soon will still my aching heart;
But I have a dying message
I would speak before we part.

There is one—you know him, mother,—
Oh! I cannot speak his name;
You remember how he sought me,
How with gentle words he came,
How he won my young affections,
Speaking in love's gentle tone,
That he would forever guard me
When my heart was his alone!

Take this ring from off my finger,
Which he placed there long ago;
Give it to him with a blessing,
Which in dying words I breathe:
Tell him 'tis a token, mother,
Of forgiveness and of peace;
Tell him I forgive and wish him
Joy with her so soon his bride.

I am cold, now close the window;
Hold me closer, mother dear,
Till I breathe out one more sentence
In thy fond and loving ear.
Stay, I hear a footstep coming;
No, 'tis but the rustling leaves;
Strange that my disordered fancy
Caught a footstep 'mong the trees.

I am dying, mother, dying,
See the death dew on my brow;
Soon this body will be lying
In the grave so cold and low.
Weep not for your dying daughter,
She has been much trouble here,
She is going, going, going
To the land of love and cheer.



Muhlenberg Monthly.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

· Editorial Notes.

THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.—The wine month, as our Saxon forefathers poetically called October, numbers among its countless anniversaries, several of so much importance—including at least three of the world's decisive battles—as fairly to entitle it to the foremost place in historical association among the months of the year. On the 1st began the fatal Afghan war of 1838, which ended in January, 1842, with the most signal disaster that ever befell the British arms. It was also the birthday of Lord Bolingbroke, the most brilliant and heartless of all Queen Anne's Statesman authors. On the 2nd died the great Arago, one of the ablest scientists and most single-hearted politicians of modern times. On the 5th occurred Bonaparte's sanguinary repulse of the Parisian "section," in 1793, the last act of the Revolution and the first of his own wonderful career. The 7th, by a strange coincidence, witnessed Gen. Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga—the turning point of the War of Independence—and the death of his son, Sir John Burgoyne, the famous military engineer of the Crimean war. The Chicago fire has im-

mortalized the 8th and 9th. Arnold's naval action on Lake Champlain the 11th. Upon the 12th Columbus first saw the shores of the New World. The 14th has the three-fold renown of William, the Conqueror's victory at Hastings, Frederick the Great's defeat at Hochkirch by Marshal Daun, and Napoleon's decisive overthrow of the Prussians at Jena. Mukhtar Pasha's crowning defeat in Armenia (1877) marks the 15th. On the 16th Harper's Ferry was seized by "Ossawatimie" Brown, who was wounded and made prisoner on the following morning by the Virginia militia. The first bombardment of Sebastopol took place on the 17th, as also Austria's expulsion from Italy (1798) by the *Campe Formio* treaty. The 18th saw the close of the three day's battle of Liepsic, and the repulse of Wellington before Burgos. The fatal retreat from Moscow began on the 19th, the anniversary of Yorktown, and sacred as the day upon which our late deceased President, James Abram Garfield, ceased from intense and long suffering, and the entire nation mourned his loss. The 20th witnessed Mack's surrender at Ulm, in 1805. Balaklava was fought on the 29th, and Metz surrendered by Marshal Bazaine on the 27th. To this long list must still be added Turkey's declaration of war against Russia in 1852, the Anglo French capture of Peking in 1860, Bismarck's summary dissolution of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies and the birth of Edward VI, of England, Jonathan Edwards, Marshal Saxe, the French terrorist, Dante, and Sir Collin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde.

"WHEN I WAS A CHILD, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things." Thus spoke St. Paul, and it would be well for some of our students if these words of the Apostle were to find their way into their minds and hearts. It was hoped that all the students had passed into that period of life when childish actions would no longer characterize them as overgrown boys. There are some men in College who have become addicted to the ugly, detestable and unmanly, far less ungentlemanly, habit of "snickering" and laughing out right in the class-room, when anyone of their classmates hesitates or fails to answer a question correctly, while reciting. Now if these students lay any claim to the name "gentleman" or good training, by persisting in such actions, a cursory examination will at once

reveal the fact that this claim is unfounded and at most transitory. Nothing is gained by this pusillanimous childishness, as the professor well knows how much each student is worth. We file objections to some of these abusive practices through the MONTHLY, because we believe this to be the best way of reaching the men to whom they apply, and because we are strongly impressed with the fact that opinions thus expressed are not without good influence.

While we make mention of this evil practice we may as well notice a few others. Why is it that some persons are continually writing the name of other persons on the walls, thus becoming guilty of a double wrong—of mortifying the person whose name is written and of defacing the white walls. Now we ask those who do such writing, are you doing unto others as you would have others do unto you? Do you remember of ever hearing a remark something similar to this: "I would hate myself through all eternity were I to write the name of another either in a public or private place, without permission to do so?" If you are so fond of seeing names on the wall, write your own on it, as often as you please. No one will object to this, but please let the name of others alone.

We hope no one will take offence at what we have said or what we shall say. We mean it all in kindness and merely give our opinion on these subjects, if possible to correct some of the abuses that exist. Perhaps it would be well to remark that "yelling" at a time when others have retired for the night, or even loud talking is no mark of dignity, nor is it a proof of good training. We make no personal application, but there are some students in college, who, we think, are blessed with either too much volume of voice, or their pitch is a few octaves too high. Tone down, bretheren!

MANY AMONG US seem to look upon the duties here as onerous and burdensome, and go at them "as the quarry slave, scourged to his dungeon," while if they would but stop and think for a moment of the real pleasure that may be derived from so employing their time, the difficulty would be to get them away from their studies long enough to take a requisite amount of exercise. Some may deny this; but let us notice for a moment some of these pleasures and whence they spring. At first sight we may perceive that they do not arise from any low ele-

ment of our nature, and that they involve some of the highest and noblest emotions of which our nature is capable; for in so employing our time we enjoy the consciousness of duty performed, compared with which all other pleasures are but impulsive joys. Then the more we exert ourselves in this direction the more capable we become of taking a broad and comprehensive view of the world around us; for we form the acquaintance and converse in friendly chat with those whom the world has looked upon as most capable of leading and directing its enterprise, and of revealing to their fellow creatures the hidden beauties of nature.

We may follow nature leading through those intricate paths of thought which until his, no human mind had ever trod. Yet we may follow in his footsteps and converse with him along the way. Then we may rise with Milton, in imagination, until we view with him, in placid gaze. —

“Far off the empyreal heaven, extended wide,
In circuit, undetermined, square or round,
With opal towers and battlements adorned
Of living sapphire, * * * * *
And fast by, hanging in a golden chain,
This pendent world, in bigness as a star
Of smallest magnitude close by the moon.”

And all the universe spreads its copious treasures of beauty before our admiring gaze, until we are ashamed to speak of ourselves on account of our littleness. Then we may, in the company of such men as Homer, Virgil and Cicero, learn the customs and habits of nations of which we know but little more than the name.

With such companions and themes as these our capacities can but be expanded and our pleasures in them increased as our acquaintanceship grows stronger. And since these men speak in silent languages, our conversation must be in silence. We are therefore persuaded that there is more real pleasure in silent study than in the noisy romp of the play-ground.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS will notice that we have enlarged the Monthly by the addition of several pages. We were induced to this step by a belief that the Monthly was small and by the suggestion of a number of our subscribers. Our friends will conceive the fact, however, that through the change we are necessitated to a larger expense. And now let all who are interested in its wel-

fare endeavor to extend its circulation. Let each one feel that its success depends upon individual efforts in procuring subscribers. For only by the concurrent efforts of all can we predict a successful existence. No doubt, the department of General College news, will prove both interesting and edifying, since it is desirable to know something about the college world in general. The department of selected scraps, will contain matter, gathered from the best sources, and worthy of our perusal.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT made in our last number's editorial in reference to the department of College Exchanges, will have to be forgone in this issue at least, since our sister colleges in the journalistic profession have failed to respond as yet, we surmise however, owing to the cause that the first issue of this collegiate year has not yet appeared. Our congenial neighbor, (Gettysburg Monthly) however, was prompt with its exchange, we refrain from putting it isolate and alone under the head of our exchanges, until some more shall have been added thereto. However, as a passing editorial we may remark that its congenial presence will always be welcomed upon our exchange table, especially so since it is the representative journal of the Alma Mater which has equipped and furnished most of the Professors of our honored Faculty. A good part of this issue is necessarily taken up by an able address delivered to the students by the President, and the acquisitions of new men to the college ranks.

INDEPENDENCE is the great need in all the walks of life, and marks the successful man, in whatever sphere he may move, or however he may be engaged. Independent thinkers are always in demand, and the world has never yet had an overstock; indeed even in the present age, which prides itself on being far in advance of any previous period of history, the lack of independence is keenly felt, both socially and politically. If the achievements of the past are examined, it may be clearly seen that all great strides in the history of civilization and enlightenment are due directly to the thoughts and actions of comparatively few individuals, who dared to be independent in thought, word and deed, and by this quality became the leaders in the strife against ignorance and darkness, thus demonstrating the truth that the progress of any country is measured directly by the independence displayed in the thoughts and actions of its people.

An Astronomical Fact.

Two persons were born at the same place, at the same moment of time. After an age of fifty years they both died, also at the same place and same instant, yet one had lived one hundred days more than the other. How was this possible? Not to keep our friends in suspense the solution runs on a curious, but, with a little reflection on a very obvious point in circumnavigation. A person going around the world toward the west loses a day, and toward the east he gains one. Supposing, then, two persons born together at the Cape of Good Hope, whence a voyage around the world may be performed in a year; if one performs this constantly towards the west, in fifty years he will be fifty days behind the stationary inhabitants, and if the other sails equally toward the east he will be fifty days in advance of them. One, therefore, will have seen one hundred days more than the other, though they were born and died in the same place and at the same moment and even lived continually in the same latitude, and record of time by the same calendar.

A Mother of Monarchs.

How little is known of the mother of Napoleon. Letitia, the wife of Carlo Bonaparte, was married at seventeen, and became the mother of thirteen children, of whom five died in infancy. She was only nineteen when her child, the wonderful Napoleon, was born. At the age of thirty-five she was left a widow with eight children, of whom three were daughters. Joseph, the oldest, and Napoleon were then attending school, and the remainder of the family were soon compelled to remove from Corsica to Marseilles to escape the dangers of war. Within two years from this time Letitia Bonaparte saw her second son the first general in Europe. When he became Emperor she removed to Paris, and was appointed protectress of charitable institutions. She was then fifty-four, and her intense anxiety concerning Napoleon rendered her life one of constant distress. The rejection of Josephine, the retreat from Russia, the exile to Elba, and Waterloo, were among her sad memories. She was sixty-five when he was banished to St. Helena, and six years afterwards she heard of his death. After this fall she retired to Rome, where she died in 1836, being then eighty-six. She lived

in widowhood fifty-one years, and had survived not only Napoleon, but also her two daughters, Marie and Pauline. No other woman was the mother of so many monarchs; for while Napoleon was emperor, her oldest son, Joseph, was King of Spain, while the youngest, Jerome, was King of Westphalia, Louis was at the same time King of Holland, Lucian Prince of Carino. The three daughters were also through marriage, each raised to the dignity of princess. A record of family honors equal to the foregoing has never been met with.—*Bedford Inquirer*.

Our Alumni.

- '70. Rev. William K. Frick has left Philadelphia for St. Peters, Minn., where he has accepted the English professorship in Gustavus Adolphus College. This makes the second Muhlenbergian member of the Faculty; the other is Prof. Bauman, the mathematical man of '73.
- '71. John H. Garber, a brother of Prof. Davis Garber, is located at Salinas City, Cal. He is a civil engineer and has been in California for about eight years. At the last election he was elected county surveyor.
- '71. Rev. Charles S. Kohler, son of the Principal of the Academic Department, is pastor of a large and flourishing congregation in Rochester, N. Y., where he has been stationed for the last ten years. A short time ago he visited Allentown.
- '72. REV. John A. Scheffer and bride, of Mahone Bay, N. S., are in town.
- '72. Hon. William P. Snyder has again gone South to be engaged in the election fraud cases to be tried in South Carolina.
- '73. Rev. William H. Meyers is very comfortably situated in Reading, Pa.
- '73. Oscar Meyer has been elected President of the Pennsylvania State Stenographic Association.
- '74. Oscar Holman is one of the rising young lawyers of the city.
- '75. Rev. William A. Passavant, Jr., preaches near Pittsburg and is engaged on the Workman, a Lutheran paper published at that place. He has been elected to deliver the

Alumni Address next year and we hope he will accept. If he does, we can promise the Alumni another excellent effort as he is a very fine speaker, having been the Junior prize-man and second honor man of his class.

- '76. Frank E. Meily, Esq., is forming a good practice at Lebanon, Pa. We wish Frank all success as he is a fine fellow and has ability.
- '77. Rev. William J. Bieber is preaching at Hellertown, Pa.
- '78. Preston M. Gernet was in the city during Fair week. "Pete," as the boys call him, is now a lawyer at Easton and is perfectly willing to give his fellow-alumni any legal advice in exchange for a V or an X.
- '78. Rev. Frederick A. Kohler, another son of Father Kohler, of College, spent several Sundays in Allentown, during which time we heard him preach two very acceptable and well-prepared sermons. He has charge of a Lutheran Mission at Franklin, Pa.
- '79. Some time ago we met Alfred J. P. Roth, of '79. "Al." is as stout as ever and says he would not wish to work so hard as to loose any of his flesh. He is doing a little farming outside of Allentown.
- '79. George B. Schock is a married man and a lawyer at Lebanon, Pa. He lately married Miss Unger and is getting along wisely. We expect to hear good results from him as he is deserving of success and possesses the qualities necessary to attain it.
- '80. We are sorry to hear that James F. Beates, now a student at the Seminary, Philadelphia, is compelled to use crutches on account of some affection of the spine. We wish him speedy recovery.
- '80. Robert W. Steckel is at present engaged in his father's store on Hamilton St., "Bob" is as lively as ever—especially when he meets any of the boys of '80. He still persists in saying it was the "star class."
- '81. James F. Woodring is reading law in the office of E. J. Fox, Esq., Easton, Pa.
- '82. S. C. Schmucker has gone to Carthage, Ill., as instructor in Natural Sciences in Carthage College. He expects to be back to take his degree.
- '83. A. Morris Schmid is teaching down in Texas.

College Locals.

—Base ball.

—Initiation.

—Mineralogical tour.

—The base ball team is the strongest possessed by the college for a number of years.

—The Sophs cannot boast of possessing the strongest base ball team of any of the college classes.

—Mr. Y——, when asked what English word is derived from the Latin "pecus", replied "Peacock."

—We are sorry to mention that one of the Sophs is unable to attend recitations on account of sore eyes.

—Rumor has it that Adam Rau intends shortly to erect a chicken yard fence composed entirely of barbed wire.

—Mr. L——, a well-known Soph., was asked who the father of Apollo was, to which he promptly replied—"Adam."

—Llewellyn E. Nicholas, who left the Sophomore Class last Easter is at present a clerk in the drug store of Hartzell Bros., this city.

—The Faculty have abolished the custom of holding matriculation in chapel. It will henceforth be held privately in faculty meeting.

—The joint committee of the literary societies are negotiating with Senator Bayard, of Delaware, to deliver the annual address before them next June.

—Arthur L Biery, who was at one time a student in the Preparatory Department, is at present reading law in the office of his father, the Hon. Jas. S. Biery.

—It affords us great pleasure to announce that Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, of New York City, will deliver a Luther memorial address on the evening of the 29th inst., in St. John's Lutheran Church of this city.

—Do not be discouraged young men; you have the sympathies of Josh Billings, for he says: "There is no sight more sublime and pathetick than tew see a poor but honest young man strugglin with a mustach."

—The Reading Room is very prosperous at present. It has a larger number of members than usual and has also several new papers on file. We would recommend this to all the students as a very cheap investment.

—By an actual count all of the Sophomore Class, with but three exceptions were quartered in room 75, the other day—Fred. L—— and "Johnny" S——, proprietors—admiring the relative qualities of four "mules."

—On the evening of the 5th inst. Messrs. Boyer and Lewis, the recent additions to the class of '85, were ceremoniously admitted into the class organization by the rite of initiation. The new boys behaved well and seemed to enjoy it as much as the rest.

How do the little laughing Sophs,
Improve each welcome chance;
How gladly they the hazing do
And make the Freshies dance.

—The preparatory students all deplore the absence of "Fred" Weicksel from their circle this year. "Fred" was a prominent personage among the "preps" and a favorite of all the boys. His absence is owing to ill health. but we hope to see his smiling face again next year.

—Instead of keeping the night of initiation secret as was formerly customary, it has been made known this year by both Juniors and Sophs. The latter were stationed on guard while the former were attending to the pleasant duty of initiating their new members, and vice versa.

—Grand Musical Treat. The College Glee Club will give a grand concert and entertainment at Macungie, Lehigh county, Pa., on or about Thanksgiving Day. No rarer opportunity will ever be afforded to you. Do not fail to take advantage of it. Admission, adults 20 cents; children, 10 cents.

—A considerable degree of interest seemed to be manifested among the students concerning the result of the Ohio and Iowa elections. For several days afterwards, the democrats seemed to be in unusually good spirits on account of the former, while the republicans were similarly affected by the latter.

—The Senior Class expects to eclipse all previous classes in their coming lecture course. They are endeavoring to secure the services of Gov. Butler, of Mass. We hope they will be successful, as both the students and the citizens of Allentown in general would enjoy hearing this eminent man.

—The Francke Missionary Society will hold a Luther Memorial service in the college chapel on the evening of the 5th of November, at 8 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged for that occasion. No admission will be charged, but a collection will be lifted for the aid of the missionary cause.

—The base ball team of Ulrich's Academy of Bethlehem, played an uninteresting game with the College Nine on the college grounds, on Sept. 29th. The boys experienced no difficulty in getting away with the visitors, as is shown by the following score:

Academy,	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	—	5
College,	2	0	1	4	0	14	1	0	3	—	25

—On September 22d, the Actives, of Catasauqua, crossed bats with the College Nine, on the grounds of the former. By superior batting and fielding, our boys succeeded in defeating their opponents by the following score:

College, 1 0 0 2 2 8 2 2 1—18

Actives, 0 3 1 2 0 0 3 0 0— 9.

—The evening of the 9th inst., recalls to the minds of the Sophs the initiation of the three new members of their class, viz; Messrs. Reyer, Krebs and Warmkessel. They seemed to enjoy the racket very much as can be proved by the fact that Mr. Warmkessel, while jumping, or rather being jumped, left an impression, known as a foot-print, in the ceiling of Prof. Seip's room.

—The annual mineralogical tour of the Senior Class, which has been looked forward to with a great amount of pleasure since the opening of the session, occurred from the 15th to the 21st inst. Their trip included Reading, Lancaster, Quarryville, Texas, (Pa.), Rockspring, Md., Phoenixville, and Philadelphia. During the trip the boys very considerably increased their private mineralogical cabinets (?).

—The Sophs tried their hand at hazing some of the Freshmen. We are glad to state that they have refrained from carrying it any farther, and hope that this college "custom" will never be encouraged or practiced in this institution. The Freshmen retaliated on the Sophs by not allowing themselves to be vanquished in a game of base ball, by the champion college class club. The game was played on Wednesday, the 10th inst. After spending two hours and a half in a very uninteresting game, it was called on account of darkness at the end of the third inning, the score being a tie, twelve to twelve.

—The Fair has come and gone. During its progress, the boys had an enjoyable time. The different s(n)ide shows induced many an unwary student to spend ten cents to see—nothing. There is one especially worthy of note. A senior was leisurely perambulating around when suddenly his attention was drawn to an attractive sign which read "The only living Mermaid in the World now on exhibition. Only 10 cents admission." This touched a tender spot in his heart. Immediately he invested that amount and, with throbbing heart, entered the apartment containing this wonderful curiosity. Alas! how deceived, how disappointed he was! He soon stepped down and out and was no more to be seen that day.

Daniel Webster was not always right in his words, any more than in his deeds; but he was not in error in saying, "What a man does for others, not what they do for him, gives him immortality."

College Personals.

FACULTY.

—We are pleased to note that Dr. Sadtler is steadily regaining the use of his injured limb. With the aid of the cane he is now able to move about the building with comparative ease, and we hope the day is not far distant, when he may be fully restored to his former vigor and activity.

—Professor Seip assisted in the installation of Rev. Spieker as Pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran Church this city. The services took place in said church on Sunday, Oct. 7, and were very well attended.

—Professor Garber is still active as Superintendent of the First Ward S. S. He has rallied around him an efficient corps of teachers from among the students, who assist him in his noble work.

—Dr. Thomas is satisfactorily fulfilling the duties of the position to which he has been elevated. He is universally popular among the students, and this fact alone will go far toward his success as an instructor.

COLLEGE.

—'84. "Al." B—is the only man in College who suffers inconvenience from the size of his brain. This organ, so necessary to a student, has, in his case, developed to such a surprising extent, that he can no longer secure a head covering ready-made but is compelled to have his hats made to order in New York.

—'84. "Johnny" D—continues to distinguish himself as the short-stop of the College B. B. Club. It is the wonder of all that he has not ere this, been knocked out of sight by some of the "red hot liners," which he has had the audacity to "hang on" to.

—'84. It is said that Oscar P.—has purchased a mileage book on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville R. R. This will enable him to make his regular weekly trips to and from Chapman's Station at a reduced rate and will, in the end, be a great saving to him. Another proof of his tact as a "business manager."

—'84. "Brother" Scheidy, as he is called by the Professors, is at present engaged in preparing a work on "Scientific and Philosophic Sophisms," which will be ready for publication in the course of a few months. It will be a large octavo volume, embellished with numerous illustrations by the author.

'84. Anyone who has heard Schaeffer read "William Tell," in the German Class must be convinced that he is a born tragedian. The manner in which he renders some of those grand passages is worthy of a star actor, and we predict for George a brilliant future on the stage.

—'84. Albert E. does not approve of studying the Catechism, and considers it an insult to the dignity of a Senior to be called on to repeat the Commandments.

—'84. The Seniors were much disappointed that Oscar and "Sam" did not wear knickerbockers on the trip. They would have served to convince the world at large that no *calves* were to be found among the crowd, and would at once have induced a hearty welcome among the communities which they visited.

—'85. Wilson M.—is the only player who is able to stop Weicksel's "curved" balls. Whilst practicing a few days ago, the ball "curved" through his hands, and striking him upon the crown of the head, demoralized his new stiff hat. The result of using the head as a back-stop.

—'85. The much-talked-of Boyer-Lewis prize fight took place on Friday Oct. 5, at 1 A. M. in Dr. Wackernagel's recitation room, and resulted in the defeat of Boyer, he being knocked out of time in the first round by his antagonist.

—'85. Fogelsville contains some strong attraction for "Eli" Y.—also. For the last few weeks he has spent his Sundays in this charming little village. If he purposes to continue these weekly visits, we would advise him to take a half-share in Oscar P's mileage ticket, and thus save himself muck expense.

—'85. It is reported that Mr. L.—was found the other evening by one of the students pacing backward and forward in a field on the outskirts of the town. On approaching cautiously, the intruder heard him give utterance to the following soliloquy:

"To marry, or not to marry, that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler for the heart to suffer
The hopes and fears of a lover's passion;
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by marrying, end them?—To live,—to love
Fore'er;—and by this love, to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd for."

—'85. Muhlenberg can justly feel proud of the fact that it has in its midst a practical clock renovator, in the person of Dan.B—. One of his peculiarities consists in greasing the clock with coal oil. We would not advise any of the other students to attempt the same for fear that with the friction produced in the clock by the continued working of the wheels spontaneous combustion might ensue, and necessarily a slight commotion. Dan warrants every clock to run twenty-four hours (?) without any break-down when finished.

—'85. Mr. L—— is truly a wonderful personage, with a mind so profound, thoughts so deep and intellect so developed, that he declares in all earnestness that he studied and prepared in three hours, one afternoon, 17 pages Crystallography, 20 pages English history, 2 pages of Latin and 2 pages of Greek. Since freshman year his mind has been so well developed and made such rapid strides that now, in Junior year, he can grasp the most profound subjects by mere inspection. This, however is all done with the mouth, as the recitations on these subjects amply demonstrated, by making a grand——&c.

—'86. Hereafter Sam. P—— wants it distinctly understood that the great influx of the students to his room gratuitously, must be stopped. To gain this point he will tax every student to the extent of 10 cents. (Dimes with holes in not taken.) Sam. P—— has gone to great expense in decorating the walls of his room with footlight favorites, and as a remuneration for his trouble he contemplates the above.

—'86. Jefferis is the ladies' favorite on the ball field. When he appears upon the ground arrayed in his tight-fitting knickerbockers, such expressions as these are heard on all sides.—“What a lovely form!” “What fine manly limbs!” “How graceful he is!”

—'86. Krebs and Warmkessel are still alive and uncrippled, having successfully passed through the trying ordeal of initiation.

—'86. Jerry S—— is the new pitcher for the Sophomore B. B. Club. He pitches a very swift and deceptive ball, and, with practice will make an effective pitcher.

—'87. Kramlich does not appear to be quite so “fresh” since that humiliating hazing he received at the hands of the Sophomores. He afterwards boasted to his classmates that “the Sophs didn't make me take off my *stockings* anyhow.”

—'87. “Fatty” German makes an imposing second baseman for the Freshman B. B. Club. No danger that any balls will pass *him*.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

—Schmucker has gone, but is not forgotten. He started on Monday night, Oct. 8th, to fill the vacated chair of the Natural and Applied Sciences of Carthage College, Ill. The students didn't think it necessary for Schmucker, as a memento, to eat all of the Barium Chloride and then have the audacity to drink all of the Magnesium Sulphate a few hours before leaving. Our wish is for Sam to have all the success attainable.

—There is nothing mean about Dr. Thomas. This the students will testify to. In honor of Mr. Schmucker's departure, the Dr. did the thing up brown in the shape of “oysters raw, oysters stewed, and oysters fried.”

—And now that the laboratory is furnished with an assay furnace, Mr. Al. Sadtler, of the "Prep" department, will shortly start on an extensive tour through the Lehigh Mountains, Macungie, Emaus, and other "famous gold regions," to prosecute a rigid search for the precious metal.

—Wise and Woolever will set to right any doubts resting in the minds of the Sophomore Class as to the mysterious elements of Hydric Sulphide and Carbon Di-Sulphide, by initiating them into the holy bonds of said sulphides at any time they may designate.

—The wish was expressed by some of the boys that Dr. Thomas would deputize Harry W—— to take charge of his classes in his absence on the Senior trip. They were of the opinion that they could make astonishing progress in their studies under his instruction.

General College Notes.

The English have no college papers published by students.

In the German universities there are at least 7,000 American students.

Wellesley University has a female President, Miss Alice Freeman.

The first college paper in the United States was the *Gazette*, at Dartmouth, started in August, '1799. Daniel Webster was one of its contributors.

John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, has given \$25,000, more to Vassar College.

The medical department of the Western Reserve University, opened with 150 students.

The Torch and Crown, a local society at Amherst, is to be incorporated as a chapter of Beta Theta Pi, a strong Western fraternity.

Oberlin College has established a chair of political economy and international law, and has called to fill it Mr. James Monroe, formerly United States Minister to Brazil.

Prof. Farrington McIntire, of Boston, has been unanimously elected by the trustees of Lewis College, at Northfield, Vt., to the professorship of astronomy and geology in that institution.

Sanscrit, taught by Mr. Smyth, is among the Senior electives at Williams College, this year, and is taken by one student, thirty-three take English literature, eleven French, thirteen German, ten history, twelve chemistry, two biology, one Greek, eleven astronomy, two Calculus, five Latin.

Selected Scraps.

If thou canst not see the bottom wade out.

A good name at home is a tower of strength abroad.

Mummies are the only well-behaved persons in Egypt.

"Love tells all things." Woman is represented as love.

There are about 46,000 post offices in the United States.

How to prepare a hot bed—put cyenne pepper between the sheets.

The truest proof of a man's religion is the quality of his companions.

A darkey's idea of heaven is one immense melon patch, and no dogs in sight.

Kindness, honesty and truth are sweet unto the tastes of man. Envy, hatred and malice are bitterness of gall.

The New Orleans *Picayune* is mean enough to say that all maids take to cats because they have whiskers.

When the devil goes out to gather kindling wood for his fire the first things that he puts into his basket are lost honors and broken vows.

The rope with which a Kansas murderer was hanged has been woven into book-marks and given to the convicting jury as keepsakes.

True glory consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in making the world better and happier for having lived in it.—*Lord Bacon*.

Victor Hugo's latest productions are that France, Italy and Spain are destined to be the foremost representatives of civilization; that the Turks will be driven out of Egypt, and that the twentieth century will see all Africa civilized by means of the Medeteranean powers, including England, owing to her possessions of Gibraltar.

A bonfire was made of the finery from the wardrobe of a woman who had become a convert to Free Methodism in Tennessee, and an enthusiastic meeting of prayer and praise was held round the flames.

The interests of society often render it expedient not to utter the whole truth, the interests of science never, for in this field we have much more to fear from the deficiency of truth than from its abundance.—*Calton*.

"The proper study of mankind is man," and the term man includes woman. But every study should ardently be embraced. Therefore, all students should ardently embrace, &c.

Mankind grows because men desire to better themselves, and this desire proceeds from the inequality of condition.—*Windwood Reade*.

Scene: Recitation in Tacitus.—Professor: "Mr. X., how would you read *conviviorum irritationibus corruptal*? Mr. X., "corrupted by the irritations of married life, I think, sir." The class adjourned for repairs.

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Muhlenberg Monthly.

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No. 4.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A WORTHY ALUMNUS.

As one of the alumni of this most worthy and dear, though truly not very venerable, *alma mater*, the speaker who thus presents himself has been selected to address you on some suitable subject at this the close of another scholastic year,—the happy time for our reunion, and especially that goal which marks for some who are about to enter our lists the close of their four years' struggle with self, the commencement of a life of contest with the world.

How the heart warms toward them and sends its life-blood surging to the hand that grasps them welcome! And then we instantly revert with perhaps a smile of indulgence to that supreme moment when we, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, leaped in full panoply from Muhlenberg into the arena of life to let the world beware.

Where is now this panoply of armor? Its dazzling beauty has, alas! departed. The first hard knock proved it to be a mere fiction. It is gone. But we have since then "robed ourselves in the spoils of vanquished difficulties;" why therefore should we now express regret for past conceit so fair of form, so bold of purpose?

Let us rather with all seriousness consider whether it would not be desirable for each one to turn an introspective eye and earnestly inquire whether he be now a worthy foster-son of this our worthy foster-mother. For does not every mother point with pride to her sons, if they be true and noble, and like Cornelia call *them* her jewels? But if they be false and ignoble, how her heart sinks within her as she hides her shame at the slightest

mention of those who reflect discredit on her ! Truly, "there is nothing on earth more miserable than she who has a son and sees him err."

It is most natural, then, that the kindness and love we bear should prompt the close inquiry whether we as mirrors are set at the proper angle to reflect the light effulgent from our *alma mater*, and so to focus the rays as to burn out any prejudice that may exist and produce instead a flame of desire in the hearts of the good people around us to have their sons adopted into this our family.

Light and radiant heat travel with equal swiftness, as Archimedes was well aware when he placed his mirrors on the walls of Syracuse and so concentrated the reflected rays as to set fire to the enemy's shipping in the harbor below. We may safely assert that these mirrors were of brightest polish and of proper metal, shape and color, with no breaks to deflect the rays. Now just as truly is moral light accompanied by radiant moral heat, and both will act with equal speed ; both may be reflected with telling effect if the mirrors be true and the reflected rays properly focused : and this leads to the direct proposition that whether an alumnus will reflect credit or not depends to the largest extent upon the metal, shape and color of the material that is to form the alumnus, and upon the amount of friction he is made to bear before and after matriculation, and the resultant polish. For after all it is the man that makes the alumnus and not the alumnus the man. Not only has the experience of life abundantly proved, but it is also approved by our reason. Not only in this family but in all families it is a man's character that supports him,—that makes him and even his posterity appear worthy.

We need then simply inquire what character *is*, and how character *is formed* to ascertain what in a general way constitutes a worthy alumnus. Though it be true that many extrinsic qualities may in a marked degree enhance his worth, yet above and beyond all other considerations exists the simple truth that the worth of an alumnus rests primarily upon the intrinsic merit of the man : and the man is the architect of his own fortune, the engraver of his own character. To approach the matter more closely, this word *character* takes its peculiar and very apt meaning from the Greek word *to groove* ; to cut in ; to make a sharp clear line. Its significance becomes most apparent if we think of

the sand-trays the orientals used on which to trace their picture language; or of the hieroglyphics grooved line by line into Egyptian stone; or of Archimedes drawing geometric figures on the Sicilian shores; or of the Roman as he pressed his dangerously pointed stylus upon the waxen tablet to form a character, a letter, a mark that meant something or if carelessly made meant nothing. In precisely the same manner is the moral, mental, or physical character of a man the mark that he makes on himself. It is his own handwriting that can be read even from the lines on his face. Just as the smith's brawny arm, his vice-like grip, the size of his muscles—or, to drop the Latinity, the *little mice* that play up and down beneath the skin—are the tangible proofs of his work, so are the features the visible effects of the little mice that play up and down upon the face. These face-muscles, like others, strengthen by use and having acted often act the more readily and, indeed, involuntarily, thus displaying both the amiable and the unamiable qualities that possess the heart. If a man feel constrained to use the muscle superb, the proud, that draws out the lower lip in sullenness or his upper lip in scorn, let him beware the indelible mark. These muscles are not all attached to bones, but some to the soft sphincter round the mouth. The stronger outpull the weaker; and the truth of the old proverb, "God makes our faces, but we make our mouths" finds ample verification.

Thus a man writes his character to some extent even upon his face, and in like manner upon his mind and heart, the wrinkles of which are betrayed by his looks, words and actions. His character is the sum total of his thoughts and deeds and their average effect upon his being. It is his mark on face, mind and soul. Now to have that mark significant he must think and act with a purpose. Aimless, uncertain carving not only fails of immediate results but unfits for any future decisive work; and we are left to pity the life that has no clear-cut lines, the man who is characterless, passive as a foot-ball. We cannot tell whether he be strong or weak, a friend or a foe, honest or dishonest, a Christian or an infidel.

"Look as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow
And yielding to another when it blows.
Commanded always by the greater gust."

Even an infidel is far more respectable than he who serves two masters because he wants the grit to decide for either one ; because he cannot be loyal ; afraid to be bad, ashamed to be good ; brave as a fiend and knowingly so toward God, but a despicable coward before men ; a contemptible hypocrite without the manhood to work up a character, to base all his actions on a principle of right, to preserve the integrity of this character and in doing so never to reckon the cost. "Every human being" says Channing "is intended to have a character ; one of his own : to be what no other is ; to do what no other can do." If any student wish then to become a worthy alumnus, let him first look to the development of such a character as shall make him a worthy man and all other qualifications will take proper form. Let him have this distinct purpose before him, work for it, die for it if he must, but let him at all hazards make some mark, and not be a mere heavy lump of drowsy dullness fit only to "draw nutrition, to propagate and rot."

That this character will not be formed in a day, nor in a year, is self-evident. It will be a growth and being such how essential it becomes that proper, timely, constant direction be given the student before he has become an alumnus, whilst he is still with his *alma mater* who unlike the world is not inclined "for one unseemly bough to condemn the upward struggling tree" and leave it to its fate, but who will bend that bough before the wood has hardened, promote its growth, and add future strength and grace by this proper inclination. Now, assuming that our characters received this proper initial impulse here, so that in the "quiet inner sanctuary of our nature this individuality is still slowly and silently but surely being builded up as it saps from our daily experience the principles which give it life," we are nevertheless unworthy alumni and have lost that initial impulse if we have not grown to justly appreciate the amazing extent of responsibility resting upon those who thus bend and shape the lives of men, and the variety of influences and counter-influences that must be brought to bear in every nicety of detail. We are not worthy if we have not done something, not merely said something but *done* something, something practical and substantial, or caused others to do something to encourage these silent, patient, poorly-paid workers.

A piece of clay may be shaped with the hands into any form

the potter may desire. Even a physician has bodily symptoms to guide him in locating the cause or course of malady. But to shape an unformed mind or heart, or to reshape one deformed, what a stupendous task! The clay and the potter's wheel are not enough of themselves to form the vessel. The potter himself can not describe with exactness his deft manipulations as with a gentle pressure here or a skillful touch of his delicate sensitive palm there he moulds the clay into a form of beauty. It is not enough that a patient be attended at stated intervals by a physician, be he never so skillful; more often good nursing will not only supplement the doctor's labors but entirely supplant them and work a cure where medicine has proved of no avail. But the mind or heart can not be handled and moulded like a lump of clay—can not be reached by physical remedies. Were this possible, what beauty of form would not our *alma mater* have given us! Ay, more skillful than the potter's must be the educator's touch; just as keen and keener than a physician's his diagnosis before he even attempt to reach those secret springs that set the soul in motion. By purely mental and spiritual forces must he seek to shape, restore and reinvigorate till his subject be rounded out into the perfect man. Think of the magnificent possibilities! What have we done, what are we doing, to sustain our *alma mater* in this the first and chief aim of every true teacher, to give his pupils strength of soul, moral rectitude, a character that shall be the crown and glory of his life.

This is indeed a most vital consideration, but to proceed a step farther we must not ignore the fact that in our day and generation the *physical* has begun to claim a larger share of attention, tho' it may have less to do in forming our estimate of a worthy alumnus; unless, forsooth, he belong to a college that apes the university, where the student selects for himself the rigid course of study to form his mind, then his biceps, too, must have character if he wish to be held worthy. The little mice must be graduated into rats or at least full-grown mice. The *musculus* must become a *mus*, and in the "ARS POETICA" of these would-be universities, these mountains of learning, it surely would not be "*ridiculus*" to read, "Parturiunt montes, nascetur *magnificus* mus." But this aside, an alumnus or one in prospectu has truly no business to be a miserable dyspeptic. A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his

tools. "A sound mind in a sound body" is a well-condensed proverb, but a student cannot justify himself in observing the "body" clause at the expense of the "mind." Yet a man's words, thoughts and deeds are so often the direct fruit of his physical condition—as many a bilious person will attest—that it rightly behooved us to strip ourselves for physical as well as for mental gymnastics, to study Galen as well as Plato. Assuming once more that also in the effects of our physical as well as of our moral training we are still moving forward acquiring additional momentum with increase of years, however worthy for this reason we may be considered as physical beings—and a good man ought to be a perfect animal—can we lay claim to being worthy alumni if we have rested at this and at our college attainments; rested and perhaps mentally rusted, not having steadily striven to press on to higher literary levels?

Fortunately, Nature though kind is so stern that by righteous retribution if we transgress her laws she will most persuasively induce us to seek bodily soundness, thus leaving providentially to our more exclusive attention the development of that mental soundness by which an alumnus is adjudged worthy or unworthy, and according to which our *alma mater* will be largely judged in the world as a tree is by its fruit. To extend this simile: our *alma mater* is the tree planted in this new intellectual soil of Lehigh, from whose rich but rather unwilling mould it has thus far sucked a portion of its scanty sustenance. By its struggling and successful growth it has become the sturdier and has to the delight of its numerous friends and to the amazement of its luke-warm well-wishers vindicated its right to existence; and now that its branches stretch out in all directions shall we not with propriety look to them for at least *leaves*, that may give forth life-supporting oxygen to purify the surrounding atmosphere and yield a grateful shade? And may we not expect some *fruit* even though unkindly frosts have nipped the bud and blasted the promise of the fair blossom of some, and driven back the already ungenerous sap in others? We all, like grafts, were fixed upon this parent stock, and with much waxing and binding, yes, even swaddling were first made to unite, by pruning and careful watching made to grow and produce by assimilation fruit modified by the new sap run into our veins. It is therefore to be readily divined that we, these branches, are in turn most reasonably ex-

pected to perpetuate and improve this fruit as the bitter almond was turned into the luscious peach. Are we doing it, or are we bark-bound, worm-eaten, fruitless, neither useful nor ornamental, not even fit to be cut down for fire-wood? The question is not so much who can still work out an eclipse in less than forty-eight hours; or conjugate *horao*, *opsomai*, *heoraka*, *ommaï*, *ophthen*; or explain Cicero's jokes; but who has kept on gaining mental force and facility by mental exercise in any direction however humble. Daniel Webster in his manhood learned to take any book at any page and, after reading aloud half the page, to close the book and pronounce the other half from memory. He had thus trained his eye to read ahead. This may not appear to be literary labor of a very high type, but it was at least a mental accomplishment, and to those who have been caught floundering over a manuscript hunting for the next word it will recommend itself as an art often closely allied to literary excellence or failure in the rostrum. In what direction have we excelled? What fruit have we borne? Or if none, where is the ovary that cast off the pretty, colored petals of its blossom on commencement day, and has since been swelling into ripeness, maturing slowly in the sunshine and the storm of life into fruit that is yet untasted? If harvest there has been none, what promise is there of a harvest yet to come? Has the Bachelor of Arts really grown into the Master of Arts, or has this "greatness" been "thrust upon" him? Let us diligently pursue such inquiries among ourselves and we shall thus mayhap stimulate one another to greater literary activity and to the production of a more abundant harvest that shall gladden our *alma mater* and make her and us worthy of men's esteem.

But it is not alone to the author, whether teacher, preacher, lawyer, doctor, editor, merchant, mechanic or philosopher to whom we look for intellectual activity, but also to that portion of the alumni whom the scribbler's itch has never seized. They too carry out into life the habits of thought formed here, the power of forcing the mind to think of one thing to the exclusion of all else; of being able, as was said of Senator Edmunds, to see a fly on a barn door ten rods away without seeing the door, or even the barn if need be; in short. the power of fixing the mind,—of concentration. They, too, carry with them the power of clearly tracing cause from effect or effect from cause, and other such powers, and as living beings, influence others especially the

youth far more readily and permanently than a lifeless, however spirited, book. They, too, help to form the rank and file of the alumni that should be the leaven of society, the lever to move the intellectual world.

It was one word from such a man that inspired the dunce of the school at Eisleben and gave the world a Martin Luther. Thus by little things *we* say and do we help to make or mar the lives of others, for of us much is expected.

It is said that Voltaire when five years old learned from an older person whom he loved an infidel poem, and that he was never able to free himself from its effects. What a trifle to warp a man's life!

Scott, the famous commentator, was turned from a life of idleness and sin to one of usefulness by reading a hymn of Dr. Watts'. The good doctor wrote that hymn perhaps from a simple excess of spiritual joy and "builded better than he knew."

So may we build better than we know. Have we tried to build at all? What are we doing to make Muhlenberg and ourselves considered worthy? What truths have we driven home? What part do we take in moulding public opinion? What changes for good have we brought about? These are questions that deserve careful consideration, more especially by those who, forgetful of training, tried to crowd into a four years' course at college the instruction to be gained by a lifetime, and have since been drawing checks against this balance without renewing deposits expecting their account never to be overdrawn. For instance;

Is it not a simple truth, a very plain truth, one that we are called upon to preach by example as well as by precept, that a college is not the place for the special eclectic or microscopic studies that should engage the alumnus,—that an unformed mind can not by independent choice select for itself the proper amount and kind of mental exercise in each department that shall form it and produce the general culture, the well rounded education which is so requisite? Can we be considered worthy alumni if we have have not by example as well as by precept taught that before graduation we had simply been introduced by experienced leaders to our own faculties, some of which we may scarcely have been conscious of possessing,—that we had been taught how to use these powers and that at the end of our four years' course were not finished but merely made ready to commence study and

investigation on our own part. If one thing should render us more worthy in a special way than another it would be the power to get all our students and their parents to understand the importance of laying a broad and deep foundation, thus prevent hurry and scurry and avert from our beloved *alma mater* any tendency toward the university mania that has seized so many smaller colleges and threatens to impair their usefulness.

Listen to Chancellor Crosby's admirable summing up of the requirements of an American college:

"What we want is a quadrennium of careful mental training in all the faculties of the mind, coupled with an introduction into the principles and relations of the various departments of knowledge, all of which is to be prescribed by the instructor and the studies diligently pursued without distraction from any external source, the student becoming so far master of the subjects studied that he can clearly state what he knows."

Is this the position we have taken, and have we been ready and able in season and out of season to maintain the position that our *alma mater* is not a school for specialties and does not desire to become such, and for this very reason recommends itself to the earnest consideration of those who wish their sons to have a training in which every fibre of the mind shall have its proportionate development.

What constitutes a college? This is one of the practical questions of to-day, and it is the alumni of just such institutions as Muhlenberg who can best answer it by driving home and clinching the old, hard-headed, colonial view of education that gave us a Mather, an Edwards, a Jefferson, a Jay, a Hamilton, an Otis, an Adams,—which insists that mental training shall be symmetrical, well-rounded, solid in foundation, before any superstructure be attempted. Examine, if you please, the lives of other illustrious men and you will find that with few exceptions it was a college course which gave them the alertness and vigor of mental grasp that enabled them to seize a thought and make it entirely their own. This is true even for the exceptions, for those who never entered college, for it was their ambition and consequent effort to complete a similar course, it was truly college influence that urged them on. To deny this will compel you to deny even the *natural* laws of reflection, and be ranked with the man who turned his back to the sun claiming that he

could see very well without its aid. As well deny that it was the influence of the early colleges of this country and of their alumni that gave rise to our whole system of public and private education.

He is then, indeed, not an entirely worthy alumnus of Muhlenberg who has never thought of impressing this truth, and of recommending his *alma mater* to all young men whether they wish to become mechanics, farmers, merchants, or professional men. The mental training would certainly not unfit them for their calling in life; for that in life which is best worth knowing lies deep down below the surface, imbedded like gold in the solid rock. To be found it must be diligently sought. Every young man, therefore, should be a student. Whether his work in life be mechanical, commercial or professional he must pore over principles and familiarize himself with facts. It was not an accident that led Eli Whitney, an alumnus and instructor of early Yale, to invent the cotton-gin,—that boon and bane to southern civilization. He locked himself in and thought it out; it was sheer mental effort directed toward supplying a known material want. His mind had been trained to concentrate itself. It is surely true that of two workmen the one with the best training of mind,—not the one with the most information, mark you—will reach the higher results.

Parents will do well, then, to welcome the presence of an institution like Muhlenberg, and will set greater store by it if they reflect, that their sons need not and should not be debarred because they do not wish them to enter professional pursuits; that in such an institution their sons may acquire power over their mental faculties and receive a training that will enable them to enter upon any pursuit the better fitted to cope with the world. It is unfortunately too true, however, that graduates of colleges are often impractical in their ideas and unfitted for business; but this is not the rule nor need it be the exception if the means be not looked upon as an end. As in physical gymnastics bars and rods, foils and clubs, are used to gain bodily strength, so in mental gymnastics, sciences, languages and the like are used with which to gain mental power,—power that in both cases is most likely to be turned into quite different directions. The implements of practice, the means with which the end was gained may perhaps forever be dropped as having filled their office, and ex-

pertness in their use forever be lost ; but the power will remain and it is this and only this that should be sought. The specialty upon which this power shall be directed is to be entered upon only after the period of training is over. Students often lose sight of this and too often become alumni with chronic mental dyspepsia, instead of having trained themselves, having strained themselves by daily taking more than they could digest. They are like reckless pedestrians who overtax their strength at the start and lame themselves for the rest of the journey ; like breeders of cattle who overtax their brooding stock ; like gardeners who do not nip off premature fruit and prune down rank limbs to make a tree more stocky. It is not at all essential that the student shall know all about a subject or the thousand and one details that his professor or his stronger classmate may know. It is, however, highly essential that he should be able to state clearly what he knows, however little that may be.

But examinations with dread power drive the foolish, the weak, and often the strong, to stuffing and cramming their minds or rather their memories with force-balls,—as the Dutch fatten geese for Christmas, by shoving down the food—and at once they grow rotund, they swell out with intellectual bigness, but it soon passes off, after they have passed off, for mark you they do not graduate, they simply pass off out of sight and are lost ; the world swallows them up and these prodigies are known no more, even the Alumni Association knows them no more, or perhaps more correctly never knew them, not even on their own commencement day.

These things ought not so to be. That they are so is chiefly from a lack of character. But we must not be too ready to condemn the current coin because a counterfeit has been passed upon us. On the whole it remains true that a college course in an institution like Muhlenberg is of incalculable benefit in more senses than have been indicated, and we as alumni can make ourselves specifically worthy if in a social way we urge its importance, controvert false and foolish notions that may poison the minds of good people against the institution, establish for ourselves good characters and seek in every honorable way to create a favorable public sentiment.

Then it need not be said of Muhlenberg as has been justly remarked of the majority of other colleges that its full endowment

was not reached until it had won renown. Here is a wide and open field for labor on our part. If we will harmoniously and persistently labor toward *this* end, not despising the day of small things, not forgetting to help substantially in our own small way, we shall fairly earn a title to worth, and not only our self-approbation but the approbation of posterity will be our undying reward.

PROF. EDGAR D. SHIMER.

Marriage of the Sun and Moon.

"Do you know that a *wedding* has happen'd on high,
And who were the parties united?
'Twas the *Sun* and the *Moon*! in the halls of the sky
They were joined, and our continent witnessed the tie—
No continent else was invited.

Their courtship was tedious, for seldom they met
Tete-a-tete, while long centuries glided,
But the warmth of his love she would hardly forget,
For, though distant afar, he could smile on her yet,
Save when *Earth* the fond couple divided.

But why so prolix the courtship! and why
So long was postponed their connection?
That the bridegroom was anxious 'twere vain to deny,
Since the heat of his passion pervaded the sky;
But the bride was renown'd for reflection.

Besides, 'tis reported their friends were all vex'd;
The match was deemed, somehow, unequal;
And when bid to the wedding, each made some pretext
To decline, till the lovers, worn out and perplex'd,
Were compelled to elope, in the sequel.

Mars and *Jupiter* never such business could bear,
So they haughtily kept themselves from it;
Herschell dwelt at such distance he could not be there;
Saturn sent, with reluctance, his Ring to the fair,
By the hands of a trustworthy Comet.

Only one dim, pale Planet, of Planets the least,
Condescended the nuptials to honor;
And that seemed like skulking away to the East;
Some assert it was *Mercury* acting as priest,
Some *Venus* apeeking—shame on her!

Earth in silence rejoiced, as the bridegroom and bride
In their mutual embraces would linger;
Whilst careering through regions of light at his side,
She displayed the bright ring, not "a world to wide"
For a conjugal pledge, on her finger.

Henceforth shall these orbs, to all husbands and wives,
Shine as patterns of duty respected;
All her splendor and glory from him she derives,
And *She* shows to the world the kindness *He* gives
Is faithfully prized and reflected."

Muhlenberg Monthly.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

WE have the pleasure of publishing in this number the well-prepared address delivered by Prof. Edgar D. Shimer, of the class of '74, in the Academy of Music, during commencement week, to the Alumni Association. We regard it as a scholarly, elegantly worded and highly instructive production, in that it fully points out the elements which ought to enter into the composition of every true and worthy Alumnus. We know that many of the alumni who have not had the opportunity of being with us and listening to Prof. Shimer's fervent outbursts of eloquence on this occasion, will get a clearer understanding in the perusal of this production as to the relation which they sustain to their Alma Mater. We hope it will be read with pleasure.

HEREAFTER our table of contents will be so arranged that the names of those contributing to our columns will appear with the title of the production. We think this but right and just, for there are many contributors who have friends, who read the MONTHLY, who would be grateful for any information of this kind. If, however, a request be made that the name should not appear it will be granted. We have also changed the heading of the editorial staff, so that the special department to which each

assistant editor is assigned, shall appear opposite his name. We trust this arrangement will meet with satisfaction.

No doubt a number of the "boys" will be looking for an account of the Senior Mineralogical Trip, which took place from the 15th to the 21st of October, inclusive, but owing to the want of space in this issue we must ask you to forego that pleasure. We promise to give a full history of the trip, to the best of our ability, in our next issue. However, in passing, we may remark that the trip was a success in every aspect of the case. The weather was all that our hearts could desire. The sun being bright and beautiful with a pure atmosphere, there was ample opportunity for the study of natural scenery. The knowledge of mineralogy acquired by the boys during the Junior year was put to actual test, and all of them made valuable additions to their collections of specimens, and gained much practical knowledge of minerals as they occur in their native state. In fact, we believe this to be the only practical way of studying this instructive science; for the mere perusal of the text-book alone is extremely dry and uninteresting. The party throughout was lively and in the best of spirits, and nothing, whatever, occurred to mar the pleasure which characterized the entire trip.

WE are sorry to note that a number of typographical errors crept into our last issue, for which, to a large extent, we are not directly responsible, in that a number of errors were corrected while reading over the proof, which appear to have been overlooked by the printer, as the last number plainly shows, while others, however, may be attributed to us, for we do not wish to exonerate ourselves, since we are as yet only novices in the journalistic profession, and, to avoid all errors requires an experienced proof-reader. So please be easy and do not criticise us too severely, as we hope to improve by experience. However in looking over our exchanges we find a vast number of them guilty of the same crime, so that we are not the only ones thus unfortunate. Owing to this and other causes we have seen fit to change our printer and trust that this and the following issues will present a more favorable and satisfactory appearance.

WE are also sorry that some of the personals in our last number had a contrary effect from that which was intended. We can

vouch that there was no more malicious design in these personals on the part of the editors, than an ordinary college joke upon those to whom these applied. If necessary, we can refer those aggrieved to any of our exchanges, which, in severity of personal joking, far exceeds our journal. We are informed by our Business Manager that one or two of these sensitive creatures have discontinued their subscription to the MONTHLY, and hope by this and other means to wreak their vengeance on us. We wish to convey to them the intelligence that if they think there is any personal spite to be gained by such contemptible action, they are laboring under strange hallucination, and only condemn themselves, and not the individuals who earnestly and conscientiously strive to make a success of the MONTHLY. Of course it is not the intention of the "personal" editors to create ill-feeling and dissatisfaction among the boys, but owing to the variety of tempers and dispositions they are at a loss to know at what kind of *personals* some will take offence. The articles under the head of "Personals" should be received with entire good humor, as is the understanding with students of all colleges having journals.

WHAT is the object of a college journal? "Its province is to represent the school from which it comes; then to discuss questions of immediate interest which effect the welfare of the students and faculty; to be watchful for wrong tendencies in school management and student life; to utter a timely cry of warning; to be equally regardful of wise methods and lend them a kind word or helping hand; in short, to act as an impartial critic and helper of both faculty and students." What are the benefits derived from a college journal? It serves to entertain the student in his leisure moments by the innocent mirth-making articles it contains; serves as a warning to the "snickering" student in class, and does many other good things which he *should* take in good nature. It is also an indisputable fact that the MONTHLY is a valuable advertising medium and an incalculable benefit to our institution, being every month scattered widely throughout this and many other States, thereby disseminating the knowledge of its existence to those who otherwise might have remained ignorant of its history. We entreat all our students to think the matter over, leaving prejudice aside, and after a just consideration, we know they will bear us out in our assertion.

Our Exchanges.

Since our last issue we have been favored with a number of exchanges, so that our sanctum has put on the appearance of an editor's headquarters, and, as we settle down to our exchange table we begin a task which is sometimes pleasant and at others rendered very disagreeable by long, dry and uninteresting articles through which we wade, all the while hoping that hours thus used will not fall under the head of misspent time. Some have a snap and snarl about them which recall to mind the works of Swift; others are bright, pleasant and instructive, and while we are thus meditating in calm resignation upon the work that lies before us, in the midst of all these trials and tribulations we are determined to make our paper as truly a representative college journal as our brains, energy and treasury will allow. We are fully equipped for the battle and let it come. Already do we observe in the near future the sneers and hear the groans from the editorial field, but let all who are led by malicious designs to criticise us unjustly take due warning. Do not do it. "We die hard." While thus cogitating over our destiny the first to make its appearance to drive away our gloom is the *Pennsylvania College Monthly*, to which we give a hearty welcome. Looking over its pages we find it fully devoted to the interests of both college and students. The editors may feel justly proud of their work and have our good wishes for their success.

The next to demand our attention is the *Wittenberger*. Its editorials, locals and personals are interesting. Entering upon its eleventh year as it does, it is full of vitality and sprightliness, and bids fair to stand the storms of many more years.

The College Student has made its appearance, looking fresh and eager to pursue the mission for which it is intended. Its literary department is sufficiently varied to make it interesting, and speaks well for the judgment of its editors. This is the advantage of having the Alumni and students interested in the success of their college journal.

The *University Mirror* has reached us for the first time, and, looking over its exchange column we find it has not forgotten to notice our little paper from its lofty pinnacle of superiority in giving wholesale advice to its contemporaries. We do not object to receiving wholesome advice from our superior, for that is the very end towards which college exchanges are directed, so that

the friction caused by contact may have a healthful influence in elevating the standard of college journalism ; but when advice, so gratuitously dispensed, is not observed by those giving it we are inclined to believe that a too high estimation of *self* blinds their keener perceptions to the merits of all others.

For the want of more space we simply acknowledge the receipt of the following : *Cornell Era*, *Lutherville Seminarian*, *Student's Visitor*, *National Educator*, &c., which we will notice hereafter.

Our Alumni.

- '71. Richard H. Beck is an M. D. at Hecktown, Pa.
- '72. Rev. Myron O. Rath is stationed at Allentown and assists his father in pastoral work in churches in the neighborhood.
- '73. Rev. Luther M. C. Weicksel is in San Francisco, Cal., where he has charge of a Lutheran Mission.
- '74. James L. Schaadt is a lawyer whose shingle swings on Hamilton street, Allentown.
- '74. Rev. Jacob Q. Upp is pastor of a flourishing congregation at South Easton, Pa. He has about three hundred members in his charge, and preaches English and German.
- '75. It affords us great pleasure to be able to inform the Alumni and friends of Muhlenberg that Rev. William A. Passavant, Jr., has accepted and will therefore be the next Alumni orator, Commencement 1884.
- '76. Constantine D. Kiechel, Esq., is located in Rochester, N. Y. "Const." is a fine fellow and deserves success.
- '77. Prof. M. A. Gruber, who delivered the response to Prof. Baer's address of welcome at the Berks County Institute, is the bright young principal of the Bernville High School.—*Reading Times*.
- '78. Daniel A. Shetler is a Lutheran minister and preached in Allentown a short time ago.
- '78. Rev. James D. Woodring attended the Methodist Conference in our place in September. He is located in Philadelphia.
- '79. Geo. D. Krause is married and in business in Lebanon, Pa.
- '79. Edwin J. Lichtenwalner, Esq., welcomes rich clients in Allentown.

- '80. Jonas F. Kline has been admitted to the bar and is also glad to see clients in the same place.
- '81. Rev. Solomon B. Shepp is pastor of a church at Phillipsburg, N. J. He has lately had a parsonage built for himself, and is getting along nicely. He is married, and the happy father of a boy.
- '81. Joseph W. Mahn occasionally preaches in Allentown and is quite a favorite. "Joe" is in his last year at the Seminary.
- '82. Andrew J. Heissler helped to sing at the Luther Celebration in Philadelphia. "Andy" is quite a musician.
- '83. Charles E. Keck is reading law in White Haven, Pa.

College Locals.

- Snow.
- Luther Memorials.
- Base ball season ended.
- What use does a Senior make of putty?
- No more taffy on a stick but cheese—fresh men.
- Hallow E'en failed to be laborious (?) to the students.
- The budgets are playing a prominent part in our literary societies.
- The Juniors are being initiated into the deep mysteries of Calculus.
- One of the wedded students is quite successful in raising an invisible moustache.
- C. E. Keck, A. B., '83, and J. O. Schlenker, A. B., '83, paid us a flying visit.
- A (Rau) row, carried on with fire-arms, was recently struck by Messrs. E. and F.
- The County Institute came and went; so did some of the college students during its sessions.
- Election day proved to be a great time to the adult students, who did not fail to be put "on deck."
- Adam's chickens and *coop* are missing since Messrs. F. and W. have commenced their daily rehearsals on the organ and flute.

—One of our Junior brethren, noted for his oratorical talent, has five full engagements during Christmas vacation.

—The Juniors the other day were forcibly visited by a young Prep., who anxiously listened to the Greek recitation.

—Almost every member of the Faculty, and even some of the students, were engaged in speaking at Memorial services.

—The next holiday (Thanksgiving) will be a red-letter day for the turkeys, which will meet their fate on the day previous.

—Prepdom has been blessed with an additional member. Shortly after his arrival he was mistaken for a visiting clergyman.

—The Freshman class, having lately received an addition to their motley number, will have the opportunity of holding an initiation.

—The Glee Club tendered a serenade to W. K. Mohr, '85, who generously entertained them during the remainder of the evening.

—We are sorry to state that one of the students is suffering from sore eyes, on account of which he is prevented from fully attending to his studies.

October found the *benches* strewed ;

The *wagon* stained with mire ;

The *organ* likewise was removed ;

The *pulpit* found none higher.

—The "Sweet Sixteen" crowd, consisting of twelve boys and nine girls, held a picnic at the Big Rock. The time was pleasantly spent in giving conundrums, sliding down rocks, and in other innocent amusements. Only two of the boys "got left."

—The batting and fielding record of the College Nine during the past season is as follows : 1. J. M. Dettra, s. s. 2. E. T. Kretschmann, 1 b. 3. H. Woolever, p. 4. D. E. Brunner, 2 b. 5. J. W. Richards, sub. 6. F. E. Lewis, l. f. 7. J. G. Sadtler, c. 8. F. M. Fox, sub. 9. E. F. Keever, r. f. 10. H. C. Fox, c. f. 11. J. J. Snyder, 3 b.

—The Francke Missionary Society, on the 5th inst., held a Luther Memorial in the College Chapel. The attendance was very fair. The principal feature of the evening was an excellent address, delivered by Rev. G. F. Spieker, of this city. The College Glee Club furnished the music. After the exercises a num-

ber of subscriptions were obtained for the support of a student in India.

—The Senior trip is over. It was greatly enjoyed by the boys, especially when they passed through Reading a second time, accidentally meeting the Blondes and Brunettes. They all returned in good health and spirits, with but a single exception, who, while on the trip, lived mostly on cheese and crackers, and as a consequence was compelled to take an extra tour home in order to recuperate. "The Juniors *only* escort them to the station."

—On the evening of the 29th ult., Dr. Krotel delivered a lecture on "Luther, as the Student and Scholar." Although the weather was very inclement and the programme of the County Institute attractive, yet the gifted orator did not fail to have St. John's Lutheran Church crowded with people anxious to hear him. Never was an audience more generally pleased with a lecture. Subsequently he was serenaded by the College Glee Club.

College Personals.

FACULTY.

On Friday evening, Nov. 2, Dr. Sadtler delivered a lecture before the Teachers' Institute. Subject—"The Influence of Luther upon the Cause of Education." His effort was listened to with pleasure by the large audience which filled the Court House on that evening.

Prof. Seip delivered an eloquent address in connection with the Union Jubilee Services, held in St. John's Lutheran Church on Sunday evening, Nov. 11. The subject matter of the discourse pertained to various events in the life of Luther, and the general influence of his work upon civil and religious liberty.

—The boys have discovered that Professor Wackernagle is lacking one of the characteristics of a true German. He does not like the smell of Limburger cheese!

—Various conjectures have been indulged in as to the cause of Dr. Thomas' late visit to Philadelphia. Whether it was in the interest of science, or in the prosecution of an enterprise which lies nearer to the *heart* of an *unmarried* professor than all science or philosophy, has not, as yet, been determined.

—Prof. Richards has kindly consented to be one of the lecturers in the coming Senior lecture course, to be held, as usual, in the college chapel. The Prof. has earned a reputation for himself by his former lectures, and we have no doubt that this announcement will be received with pleasure by the many friends of the College and the citizens of Allentown in general.

COLLEGE.

—'84. "Doc" B—— is still "holding his first bas(e)s in the choir of St. John's Lutheran Church. He has become renowned as a *basso profundo* singer, and is in great demand at the many concerts and entertainments held throughout the county.

—'84. Query—What caused the irritation of the cuticle of Al. E's neck? Answer—It was produced by the sudden application of a small ferruginous bar, called a poker, endued with a superabundance of *caloric*, and wielded by that knight of the broom, who holds sway in No. 3.

—'84. Our editor-in-chief, H. C. F——, delivered an able address at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Luther in the yard adjoining St. Peter's Lutheran Church, this city.

—'84. Elmer K—— was the only one of the Class of '84 who attended the Luther jubilee, held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. Why was this? and why did he go all the way out to Wayne station to take the train for Allentown?

—'84. Oscar P—— has made an analysis of sauerkraut, and finds the chief constituent to be acetic acid.

—'84. Since our last issue George S—— has developed a new trait. He now appears before the world in the role of a solo singer. On the Senior trip he favored the natives of Lancaster county with several wonderful tenor solos. Lebe wohl, George!

—'85. "Dan" B—— has unexpectedly developed a remarkable proficiency in the German Language. That presentation speech made by him a few days ago was a marvel of eloquence, and corresponded admirably with the munificent gift it conveyed.

—'85. Go to Mr. B—y—r if you wish to know anything about James Russel Lowell. He "remembers" all about the life and works of that eminent man.

—'85. E. M. Y—— has been absent for the last few days, busily engaged in nursing a nice, big, round carbuncle.

—'85. The Glee Club has at last found a friend and patron in the person of Wilson M——. Wilson is one of the few who can appreciate music of a high order, such as the boys render, and entertained them royally on the occasion of their recent visit to his hospitable home.

—'85. The Seniors talk of engaging Eli Y—to deliver one of his popular lectures in their coming Winter Course. Eli has had considerable experience in the lecturing field, and the only drawback is the smallness of the chapel, which would hardly be large enough to accommodate the audience.

—'85. Who knew that C. F. W. H—— was an expert in the "manly art?" And yet such is the case. Not long since he had a "set to" with a young lawyer *in prospectu* of this city. The bout took place out on G—— street, and resulted in a black eye for the law student. Moral—Do not fool with a young man when he is not responsible for his actions.

—'86. Stanley K—— was lately elected as the organist of the English portion of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. He has charge of the English choir, and conducts the music for the evening service.

—'86. Nelson S—— has become a professional caller. Regularly every Saturday evening, shortly after sundown, he sallies forth on his heartless errand and gets in his evening's work on some unsuspecting damsel. Do the "Sophs" possess any more such culprits?

—'87. The Faculty has kindly granted "Senator" P—— "leave of absence" for a few weeks. It is not thought, however, that he desires to follow Senator Gordon's example.

—'87. We have been "officially" informed that some of the Freshmen have actually ventured to go out calling. This is shocking. We learn also that Keedy made the attempt the other evening, and was followed by one of the "Preps," whom he vainly endeavored to shake off. The "Prep" persisted in asserting that he had as much right to go calling as a Freshman, and in this, we think, he was not far from right.

—'87. What tall Freshman was it who went to a base ball

match recently ; was followed by his irate father and led back to College to attend his afternoon recitation ?

—'87. The Freshman Class has been increased by the arrival of a new member, Mr. John Duncan, of Gettysburg. Take warning from your two unfortunate classmates, John, and give the Billiard Halls a wide berth.

“PREPDOM.”

—Platt is the only phenomenon of the “Prep” Department that we have time to notice in this issue. This Webster-headed youngster is bound to “make his mark” in the world ; but what that mark will be we will not venture to predict. Anyone desiring a few hours amusement will do well to visit his room, for he will find a genuine art gallery and curiosity shop combined. The greatest curiosity, however, is the occupant himself.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

—Ira W—— is the politician of the laboratory. He can often be seen in discussion with the “Hon.” Adam Rau, our efficient janitor, on the various topics which the different parties afford. It is a common occurrence to see them wildly propel their arms in every direction, no doubt to emphasize their exhortations, and this is only subdued by the introduction of a little H_2S , which has the desired effect.

—The new assay furnace which the Dr. has exchanged for the former one is a success in every respect, and the students are now more than ever prepared to apply themselves to the task of determining the existence of “gold” in the suspicious-looking minerals which Mr. Al. Sadtler has so laboriously collected through the Lehigh mountain and adjacent hills.

—Robert Marstellar, familiarly known as “Bob,” a former student of the laboratory, paid us a visit the other day. “Bob” has made wonderful progress in respect to growth, and is now within a few inches of a six-footer. He has taken a prominent part in the late election, and his influence in the “noble Sixth” was the cause of the reduced majority.

Science enumerates 588 species of organic forms in the air we breath. Just think of it? Every time you draw in a breath a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe, and no free ticket to the press.

General College News.

The new gymnasium at Amherst College contains a billiard-room.

There are over 32,000 students in the colleges of the United States.

The University of Texas has an endowment of \$5,250,000 and 1,000,000 acres of land.

Cornell is advocating the study of science exclusively, and the overthrow of Latin and Greek.

A prize of \$3,000 is offered to the student who passes the best entrance examination at Brown.

Madison University conferred the degree LL. D. upon ex-Postmaster-General T. J. James at last commencement.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, asks for \$200,000 for the better endowment of philosophy and expects to get it.

A Boston gentleman has given \$50,000 to Mr. Moody for his Northfield Seminary, on condition that other friends give an equal amount.

Prof. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, says that a student should never sleep less than eight hours nor study directly after meals.

Amherst and Dartmouth are to have daily papers. Harvard, Yale and Cornell are the only institutions where dailies have succeeded so far.

Over three hundred students have been registered in the Freshman class at Harvard. This is the largest entering class that Harvard ever had.

Instead of forbidding athletic sports among the students, the President of Williams College is in favor of that institution having a first-class base ball nine.

Professor Sylvester, who recently resigned the chair of mathematics in Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed professor of mathematics at Oxford, England.

Rev. Dr. James H. Mason Knox, who on the 5th of October was tendered the presidency of Lafayette College at a special meeting of the trustees, has written his letter of acceptance, and, since then, has entered upon his duties.

The estimate of college property in this country is \$40,000,000.

There is a college to every one hundred miles of territory in the United States.

In six years Johns Hopkins University has turned out over one hundred college professors.

The highest honors of Yale this year were borne away by representatives of Minnesota and Colorado.

The average age of the class of '88 at Ann Arbor was twenty-three years, four months and twenty-six days.

The University of Cambridge has added a new college to its number, and it has proved very successful. It is the first college added during the present century.

By the will of the late Amasa Stone, Herbert College receives an additional \$100,000, making the total amount of his contributions to this college over \$600,000.

Madison University began its fall term on the 13th of September, with a large attendance in all departments. In the college there is a Freshman class of excellent quality. Professor Harkness, the new Latin Professor, has entered upon his work. In the Theological Seminary, the Junior class is a strong one. Professor Burnham has returned from his studies abroad. Colgate Academy, has a larger number of new students than in any previous year.

According to official reports on the present status of the 22 universities in Germany, the six in Switzerland, Dorpat in Russia and the seven in Austria, these abodes of learning were frequented last spring by 37,240 students, who were instructed by 3328 professors and lecturers. 3917 young men studied protestant theology. The University of Berlin has 255 professors and lecturers and 5158 students. There is a technical high-school in the same city, provided with lecture-halls and laboratories for 1600 special students. Vienna is famous for its medical faculty and the average number of its medical students is seldom less than 1500. Leipzig is the paradise of theologians in spe.

Nothing is ever done beautifully which is done in rivalry, nor noble which is done in pride.—*Ruskin*.

Selected Scraps.

Self-trust is the essence of business.—*Emerson.*

Type-setting in Belgium is largely done by machinery.

Comets have about as much influence on people's actions as buttermilk has on the moon.

Truth can hardly be expected to adapt herself to the crooked policy and wily sinuosities of worldly affairs, for truth, like light, travels only in straight lines.

Constant success shows us only one side of the world, for it surrounds us with friends who will tell us only our merits, and silence those enemies from whom we can learn our defects.

The very latest, nicest, little idea is for a young lady to decorate a miniature bellows and send it to her best gentleman friend. It signifies, "Do not mind your poverty. I will raise the wind."

A WARNING TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS.—Some of the cigarettes which are smoked to so large an extent, are said to be dangerous articles. A physician had one of them analyzed, and the tobacco was found to be strongly impregnated with opium, while the wrapper, which was warranted to be rice paper, whitened with arsenic, the two poisons combined being present in sufficient quantities to create in the smoker the habit of using opium without being aware of it, and which craving can only be satisfied by an incessant use of cigarettes.

Have you not seen just such a husband as the one who figures as the hero in this story: A man was sawing wood in a back yard. He severed two sticks as thick as your wrist, and then went into the house. "Mary," said he to his wife, "my country needs me; there's no use talking; we've got to slaughter these Injuns. No true patriot can be expected to hang around a wood-pile these days." "John," said his wife, "if you fight Injuns as well as you saw wood and support your family, it would take one hundred and eighteen like you to capture a squaw, and you would have to capture her when she had the ague and throw pepper in her eyes." John went back to the wood-pile wondering who told his wife all about him.

SCANDAL.—A disposition to scandal is a compound of malignity and simulation. It never urges an opinion with the bold

consciousness of truth, but deals in a monotonous jargon of half-sentences, conveying its ambiguities by emphasis. Its propaganda lay mighty stress upon the "May be's," "I'll say no more," "let us hope not," "They say so," and "Time will show," thus confirming the evil they effect to deplore, and under the influence of pity and prudential caution, more than they possibly could in any shape short of demonstration. Observe the greatest reserve with persons of this description. They are the parasites of society, perpetually prowling over reputation, which is their prey; lamenting, and at the same time enjoying the ruin they create.—*Dr. Kitto.*

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Muhlenberg Monthly.

VOL. I.

ALLENTOWN, PA., DEC., 1883.

No. 5.

Gymnasial Studies.

BY PROF. W. WACKERNAGEL.

Reserving statements of the history and characteristic traits of the German Gymnasium for a later communication, I beg to place you in *medias res* by making you acquainted with the course of studies pursued in the gymnasium of the old city of Basel on the Rhine.

This gymnasium is divided into two parts, the lower and the higher schools. Contrary to the Prussian system, the first class is not the highest, but the lowest. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd of the lower school are again divided into 3 parallel classes of 30-40 scholars; the 4th class has only 2 parallel classes, because about one-third of the 3rd class enters the "Gewerbeschule," which we might call a business college. The higher school is also divided into four classes. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd have each two parallel classes; the 4th, the highest of the gymnasium, is not divided.

The number of teachers is large. Seventeen instructors are connected with the lower school, and seventeen, all of them Ph. Ds., and eight of these at the same time professors in the university, direct the studies of the higher school. The gymnasium of Basel is a public school in as much as tuition is free at the expense of the city, which enjoys a high reputation for her excellent schools since the establishment of the university A. D. 1460.

The studies in the lower school are the following:

I Class. Religion two hours, Latin 7, German 4, History 2, Geography 2, Mathematics 4, Calligraphy 3, Music 2, Gymnastics 2; total 28 hours.

II Class. Religion 2, Latin 7, French 5, German 3, History

2, Geography 2, Mathematics 3, Calligraphy 2, Music 2, Gymnastics 2 ; total 30 hours.

III Class. Latin 8, French 5, German 3, History 2, Geography 2, Mathematics 4, Natural History 2, Calligraphy 1, Music 1, Gymnastics 2 ; total 30 hours.

IV Class. Latin 8, Greek 6, French 3, German 2, History 2, Geography 1, Mathematics 4, Natural History 2, Gymnastics 2 ; total 30 hours.

The studies of the I class in the higher school are as follows:

I Class. Latin 8, Greek 6, French 3, German 3, History 2, Mathematics 4, Physiology 2, Gymnastics 2 ; total 31 hours.

In order to show the similarity or the difference between the three upper classes of the gymnasium and the three classes below the senior of our college, I will give the respective studies in each department.

II Class. *Latin*, 8 hours ; Livy, Ovid, Cicero, Vergil in selections, 250 verses in Ovid and Vergil are memorized. Review of Syntax. Compositions.

Greek, 6 hours ; Xenophon, Homer. Homeric verses are memorized. Review of Attic and Homeric Forms. Compositions.

French, 3 hours ; *German*, 3 hours ; Grammar, Maria Stuart. Essays and Declamations.

History, 4 hours ; History of the East, Greek and Roman History to the battle of Actium.

Mathematics, 4 hours ; Algebra, Stereometry.

Physics, 2 hours ; *Gymnastics*, 2 hours. Total, 32 hours.

III Class. *Latin*, 8 hours ; Cicero, Vergil, Sallust. Syntax. Compositions ; 750 verses of Vergil are memorized.

Greek, 6 hours ; Herodotus, Homer, 300 verses memorized. Syntax. Speeches.

French, 3 hours ; *German*, 3 hours ; Metric ; Nibelungenlied ; Essays.

History, 4 hours ; Cæsar to XIV century.

Mathematics, 4 hours ; Goniometry and Trigonometry.

Physics and Chemistry, 2 hours ; *Gymnastics*, 2 hours ; total 31 hours.

IV Class. *Latin*, 7 hours ; Tacitus, Lucretius, Tibullus, Propertius, Horatius, Plautus. Essays and Speeches.

Greek, 6 hours ; Homer, Sophokles, Plato, Thukydides. Compositions, speeches, memorization of Sophoklean verses.

French, 3 hours ; *German*, 3 hours ; History of Literature, Lessing ; essays.

History, 4 hours ; XIV to XVII century. *Mathemattcs*, Analytical Geometry. *Physics*, 2 hours. *Religion*, 2 hours. *Hebrew*, (optional) 3 hours. *Gymnastics*, 1 hour. Total, 28 (31) hours.

The students of the highest class pass a prolonged examination before receiving a *testimonium maturitatis*, which enables them to enter any university in Germany or Switzerland without further examinations. No degree is conferred on them.

If acceptable, I will prepare for the next number a statement of the academic studies (i. e. university studies) commonly taken up by young men preparing for the ministry or the bar.

The Senior Scientific Tour.

BY HERMAN C. FOX, '84.

There are times whose events memory records with indelible ink. Such we believe was the Scientific Trip of the Senior Class of Muhlenberg College, which dates from Oct. 15th to 21st, inclusive. When, after a few weeks of lively anticipation, the Class of '84 made their mineralogical expedition, under the efficient leadership of Dr. Thomas, to the various mineral localities of this State and Maryland. The morning of our departure was all that our hearts could desire. The sun, in his brilliancy, had already traversed the mountain tops and was high in the heavens, when, on Monday at 8.40 A. M. we boarded the train at the E. P. Junction. Soon the whistle blew and the iron-horse steamed off towards *Omaha*, to which we did *not* go. The landscape on this route was beautiful and enchanting, and was eminently suited to call forth the poetical geniuses of the class. The leaves were just turning to crimson and the sight of the thickly-wooded mountain sides was finer than the pen of the artist could picture them. I said we did not go to *Omaha*, but reached Reading at 10.15 A. M. Here we abandoned the train and with the characteristic agility of the Class of '84 we soon neared Dr. Muhlenberg's place of business, who cheerfully granted us the privilege of examining his excellent collection of about 2,500 elegant min-

eral specimens, which we declare to have been the finest we saw during our entire trip. However, while some were unremittingly interrogating the Doctor in regard to the composition of some minerals, others were studying from the window the exquisite anatomical forms of the feminine gender as they came out of a school on the opposite side of the street. Having satisfied our investigations here, we proceeded toward Prof. Brunner's Academy of Science. Upon learning our mission he immediately dismissed his school and gave his students a holiday for the rest of the day. The Professor took great pleasure in showing us his cabinet containing about 500 relics of Indian arrow heads and a fine collection of stuffed birds, which he says were brought to the surface by his own shot-gun. The sun had now reached the zenith, and our natural cravings were longing for something more substantial than the mere sight of minerals and stuffed birds, accordingly about 1.30 P. M. we ordered dinner at the Pennsylvania House, to which our extended gastronomical capacity did ample justice to the pot-pie or any other *pic-ous* material. After our sumptuous fare we met Prof. Brunner, who kindly agreed to accompany the party to Fritz's Island, where we procured some specimens of Chabazite, Mesolite, Vesuvianite, Prochlorite, Serpentine, (in large quantities) Thompsonite, Apophyllite, and Zeolite. We left Reading at 6.10 P. M. for Lancaster, which proved to be the most enjoyable part of our trip. This being the first day of the tour, the entire party were as yet in the best of spirits, having satisfied ourselves that the first day's work was a success from a scientific point of view, a slight deviation from the path of sober and concentrated thought which characterized the day, to that of the ludicrous, was thought not to be incompatible with the nature of our journey, hence, the sweet and enchanting peans of College songs, profusely indulged in by the boys, at once charmed the hitherto boisterous passengers into a quiet and submissive auditory; conundrums were given and as readily solved. Some, who were bubbling over with the effervescence of eloquence, freely indulged in speeches which smacked of a sophomoric nature, which, nevertheless, elicited roars of laughter from the silent spectators. Thus indulging our social nature we were unconscious of *tempus fugit*, when suddenly arriving in Lancaster at 8.30 P. M. we immediately proceeded to the Cooper House where we registered for the night.

TUESDAY.—The next morning we left Lancaster on the 9.38 train for Quarryville and Texas, Pa. One of the party being so enwrapped in the arms of *morpheus* as to come very near being "left," and was so unfortunate as to go without his breakfast, of course the experience of the first night in Lancaster had proved to be too much, as his regular (?) time for retirement was infringed upon, to which we attributed the soundness of his sleep. At Quarryville, after having procured wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of the inner man, the next subject which demanded our consideration was to secure proper conveyance to take us to Texas, a distance of fourteen miles. Soon we closed our negotiations, after having agreed upon the price, with a livery man, who placed at our disposal two teams, which, after a few hours ride over a rough and cragged road, finally brought us to our destination. The congenial landlord at Texas, who had also entertained the Class of '83, had already heard of our approach before our arrival, and hence had made the necessary preparations for our accommodation. Having made arrangements for board and lodging for Tuesday and Wednesday, we forthwith proceeded to enliven the little village with a smattering taste of some college pranks. We soon succeeded in arousing the hitherto quiet villagers from their lethargy. After supper we resolved to give some of the surrounding rural districts the benefit of our visit, accordingly, two of the natives volunteered to be our guides to a small place called Wakefield. Here we serenaded Mr. Charles, the proprietor of the hotel, and the storekeeper, Mr. March, with a number of College songs. They were so highly gratified with our free vocal concert that their encores were numerous. After this generous procedure on our part, we retraced our steps and courted the quietude which the death-like silence of the starry night offered. Two of us had the good fortune of receiving an invitation from the postmaster of the town to spend the night with him. This we eagerly accepted, assured of the fact that our slumbers would not be disturbed by the howls that would make the midnight hours hideous, which characterized the preceding nights. In the generousness of his heart he placed the best room of the house at our disposal. The whole night we slept as sound as the rocks around us.

WEDNESDAY.—In the morning we procured a guide who

conducted us to Carter's and Tyson's mines, where we found some elegant specimens of Chromite, Genthite, &c., &c. At Tyson's mine a shaft had been sunk for 725 feet, including the inclined plane. After a few hours search for specimens to enrich our cabinet, we proceeded along the Octoraro creek where we crossed the unique suspension bridge which joins Chester and Lancaster counties. The bridge appeared, however, as if it would not suspend much longer. This peculiar piece of mechanism was very odd in its structure, being about 100 feet (rough estimate) in length and only wide enough for two persons to cross abreast. After about two hours walk from Tyson's mine we crossed the Mason and Dixon's line, which is the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It being now high noon we doubled our speed, and soon arrived at a place denominated Rock Spring's Hotel, Md. Here we procured dinner for the party. The proprietor showed his benevolent disposition in that he gave us a good meal for twenty-five cents and a cigar in the bargain. As soon as our physical natures had been refreshed by indulging our appetites to their fullest capacity, we proceeded to the Line-pit, where we procured specimens of Picrolite, Kammererite, Williamsite, and Asbestus, thence to the Rock Springs proper, which is a natural curiosity. Here we found upon a single rock about three and one-half to four feet in diameter, nine different kinds of waters standing on its surface, as our guide informed us, according to chemical analysis, and all, apparently, gushing forth from the same fountain. Having thus satisfied our curiosity, we plodded our weary way back to Texas, where we arrived after a long day's walk, being tired and dirty. Having eagerly partaken of a hearty supper (for our insatiable hunger and thirst knew no bounds) we procured a farmer's wagon, which was to take us to Quarryville. In order to make it convenient for the party, boards of a foot in width had been fastened horizontally to the perpendicular side-boards of the wagon, which served the purpose of seats. It was a beautiful moonlight night, the stars in the heavens were bright and glittering in all their brilliancy, and the atmosphere was just cool enough to permeate us with sufficient animation and enthusiasm to keep warm. Accordingly the boys amused themselves hugely by giving free scope to their vocal organs; however, the principal feature consisted in a solo entitled, "Lebe Wohl" by Mr. George J. Schaeffer, on whom,

perhaps, the moon (?) had a greater stimulating effect. After four hours ride over a rough road we reached Quarryville about eleven o'clock. The hotel not having accommodations for such a large party we were necessitated to make the cars, which were lying over to leave for Lancaster the following morning, our dormitory for the night. It is not necessary for me to describe what misery we endured during the night, all the while longing for the rosy-fingered morn to make its appearance, we will leave this for your imaginations to conjecture.

THURSDAY.—At 6.20 A. M. we left for Lancaster, where we registered once more at the Cooper House. After breakfast we took the train for the famous Nickel mines ; before we reached the mines, however, we were the witnesses of some truly beautiful and especially picturesque scenery. This proved to be quite a treat to those of us who loved to study the beauties of natural scenery. At one place there were several acres of land covered with exhumed stumps and roots of trees, which appeared like so many gigantic spiders or petrified devil-fishes. This we concluded was *not* beautiful, nor sublime, but literally picturesque, especially the *sque*. Soon we reached the Gap mines, but, unfortunately, we were not permitted to enter the mine, as they were repairing the dam so that the water, which is highly charged with sulphurous acid (H_2SO_3), would not overflow the adjacent land, as it would char and entirely destroy the vegetation ; nevertheless, by a little stratagemical art we secured elegant specimens of Millerite, Pyrrhotite and Siderite. After we returned to the hotel and satisfied our extended capacity for hash, some of the boys resolved to make Lancaster an oasis in their memory of the trip, hence, according to their resolutions, they started out on the war-path to capture some of Lancaster's fair daughters, but their repeated efforts being frustrated, they returned to the hotel with the determination sparkling in their eyes, that the fondest hopes cherished in their bosoms in bright anticipations should not be disappointed, in view of this they tried again, this time their attempt proved successful, however, after an hour's social entertainment they became solicitous for the inner man, which was soon satisfied by treating their newly-made acquaintances to oysters raw, oysters stewed and oysters fried ; this, evidently, proved too much for the happy recipients, as was evinced by the fact that they suddenly disappeared from their affectionate

embrace, and soon two sadly disappointed young men were left to mourn their loss. Boys, our hearts were bubbling over with the effervescence of sympathy for you, but we could not reach you.

FRIDAY.—Leaving on the 7.30 train A. M. we passed through Reading, where we accidentally met the Blondes and Brunettes base ball nine, to Phoenixville. Here we procured specimens of Sphalerite, Pyromorphite, Cobalt-bloom and Galenite. At the station, all the minerals collected by the class, were put into a large box and shipped on to the College, so that upon arriving at Philadelphia we would be free from luggage. In the city, where we arrived about 3.30 P. M., we scattered each to follow his own inclinations only to meet again on Saturday at the station at 4 P. M. to take the train for Allentown. The writer not being with the class on their return trip is not prepared to say what happened during his absence. However, the unanimous opinion seemed to be that the entire trip was a grand success, both from a scientific and a social standpoint, in having united a week's innocent fun with the earnest investigations of minerals as they exist in their crude and natural state. That to which we looked forward with so much pleasure has now become a thing of the past, and has taken its place upon the pages of the history of '84, henceforth it will be to us one of the most happy recollections of our College life.

The Manliness of Luther.

BY ELMER F. KRAUSS, '84.

Every human being has his ideal which is the limit and aim of his progression. This goal may be high or low, commendatory or reprehensible, virtuous or wicked. That goal toward which the eyes of all men in all ages ever have been directed as toward the cynosure of all excellence and perfection is the attainment of the greatest hardihood, courage, chivalry, and, in fine, manliness. Their opinions of this quality, indeed, are as diversified as thought itself, but the general idea *manliness* still prevails and projects forth from the confusion of thought like a towering mountain above the surrounding landscape. Some endeavored to acquire it by rushing into the heats of battle and boldly and stubbornly urging on their career in the face of certain death ;

some by devoting all the energies of soul and body to acquire fame and an undying reputation and some by consecrating their powers and even their very existence voluntarily and unselfishly to the attainment of some great good to their fellowmen. Who will deny that the two former clutched at but the shadow, the semblance, while the latter acquired the most perfect manliness and died with its laurel crown upon their brows? Of such is he, who, called and aided by the Most High, broke the fetters from divine truth and dispelled the clouds of ignorance and superstition from before the effulgent light of the word of God, *Dr. Martin Luther*.

"The morning shadows forth the day," so the youth of a man is an almost unfailing index of his manhood. There always are prodigies connected with the early lives of great men which shadow forth their glory and, as the mystic flames of fire flickered over the head of one of the Roman kings in his infancy, so does the fire of a man's soul in the morning of his life give strange premonitions of a wonderful manhood. The manliness of the Great Reformer, whose praises are sung in every civilized country of to-day, is as evident in his early years as it was in his early life.

It is of no frequent occurrence to see a poor miner's boy display the courage, manliness and indomitable will so successfully as to overcome the obstacles which poverty throws into his way and to acquire the best education which the land is capable of imparting. No pusillanimous nature could have passed through the streets of his city and begged his food by singing. But few under like circumstances would have worked confidently and courageously onward until they would have arrived at the summit of their aspirations.

No doubt one of the greatest tests of manliness is fidelity to the truth. As long as those we love, those to whom we look for guidance, and whose opinions and judgments we respect, are ranged under the same glorious banner, it is an easy matter to stand on the side of truth. But let us be called upon to take our stand single-handed and alone for the maintenance of a principle which our innermost conscience whispers to be true and ought to be defended and supported. This is the great test, and oh! how many date their downfall and ruin from this critical point in their lives. No doubt many before Luther whose knowledge and

erudition made them acquainted with God's will as locked up in the dead languages of the past, had seen the errors and abuses into which the church had fallen and had regarded with compassion the ignorance and superstition of the masses. But none struck the decisive blow. None took his stand boldly on the side of truth and right. The world was waiting for one who could face Emperors and potentates for the sake of truth. Such a one the world found in Luther. Fearlessly and boldly he took his stand against the abuses and indulgences of the church both in preaching and writing and on the 31st of October, 1517, the hammer-strokes, nailing the 95 Theses upon the Church door at Wittenberg, awoke the echoes which sounded the death-knell of darkness and superstition and heralded the dawn of enlightenment, liberty and freedom of conscience. The Gordian knot was sundered and the intellectual and spiritual conquerer of the world had entered upon his mission.

The world in all ages has sung the praises of the soldier who in battle saved an army or turned the tide of victory by performing prodigies of valor. Let due honor be given to those who sacrificed themselves heroically on the field of battle. They have done their duty. But he who has kept his post calmly in the face of danger has done a greater deed and displayed more manliness. The excitement incident upon battle so occupies the mind so as to leave no room for the full operation of the other faculties, and under such circumstances a man may do that which causes a whole nation to sing his praises although he at the time hardly knew what he was doing and could scarcely do otherwise. But let a man be called upon to restrain himself and stand calm and collected when death and destruction crash around and about him. Then does the discipline approach nearer to those triumphs in spiritual life which a good authority states to be superior to feats of physical courage and bravery. Of this nature were the trials to be overcome by our Great Reformer. He well knew the odds. But manifesting the highest manliness by obeying the dictates of his conscience and trusting in Almighty God he entered upon his work. And bravely and manfully did he contend! His battles were not directed against an army, but against an old and most extensive power, under whose banners were marshalled not only one nation, but empires, kingdoms, dukedoms and principalities. His opposition was not against

physical powers, but against error and superstition, the weapons and arms of the Prince of Darkness. He did not enter the lists with an army at his heels, but alone with his God. In hours of despondency doubts and fears must have arisen, but he was able to battle successfully and manfully against all.

Has the light of day ever recorded upon its vibrating waves, never to be erased, a more heroic act than Luther's at the Diet of Worms? In comparison to it the deeds and exploits of heroes sung by the blind bard of Ancient Ionia became wretched squabbles, the series of victories which gave an ancient Macedonian the surname of Great resembles the quarrels of an enlightened and civilized nation with a few degraded tribes of barbarians, the military renown of the seven-hilled city is a disgrace and the wars of subsequent nations degrading vanities. May our church founded by the Son of Almighty God and reformed and restored by this Prince of Reformers ever boast men imitating his true spirit of manliness, and ever prepared to free her from any imputations of her rivals; and may we all in our lives and occupations so shadow forth the Life of Him who is her corner-stone that our conduct may not be a denial of our profession but the strength and proof of her divine legitimacy, and that she may ever grow and continue to stretch forth her cherishing arms until the nations in the uttermost portions of the earth and those sitting in the darkness of idolatry and sin may be told the glad tidings of joy, peace, and everlasting salvation.

Know Thyself.

BY JAMES O. SCHLENKER, '83.

This is an expression that comes home with peculiar force to every one of us. But to no one does this *dictum* come with more force and energy than to a young man at College. For having left the fostering care of his parents, he is now called upon to think and act for himself. He is, as it were, to enter into partnership with himself. And just as in the world's occupation no one enters in alliance with his fellowmen before he has made a full and complete investigation of his moral and intellectual qualities; so no one is justified to make a contract with himself, unless he first makes a scrutinizing examination of his own faculties and dispositions.

Every student, instead of taking a superficial view of his abilities and adaptiveness, ought to dig *deep* into his mind and soul and there unearth the pearls and rubies. He ought to study the weak and infirm points of his nature, and there try to meet them like a *man* and with a determination amend and obliterate them by good works. No less ought he to search out his noble qualities—the diamonds and pearls of his mental and spiritual nature, and then develop and polish them until they stand pre-eminent, and like the lustre of a bright diamond in a cluster of jewels, overshadow his meager nature.

But how many with an egotistical air plunge headlong into some profession or occupation, without studying themselves, and ascertaining whether they are fit or adapted for that particular calling, and thus are wrecked by the way. Just as a fish upon dry land will soon perish because he is out of his element ; so a man who has missed his calling, is out of his sphere of action and is doomed to go down. How many wrecks and ruins are scattered along the pathway of life, pitiable subjects of humanity, *simply* because they have missed their calling, because they have turned a deaf ear to good counsel. Take warning from the poet's admonition :

Well Ignorance, wilt thou yet foolish be,
To shun good counsel *ten times* given thee?
And if thou yet refuse it, thou shalt know
Ere long the evil of thy doing so.

Therefore let us all take the good advice ; let us examine ourselves without prejudice, and see what we are best fitted for, and taking that as our *Summum bonum*, strive with herculean strength to reach it, and make the best of it. By so doing our efforts will be crowned with success, and we will be an honor to our parents, a blessing to ourselves, and a glory to God.

(FOR THE MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.)

In youth one looks to man's estate,
But manhood longe for middle age,
And as the years accumulate
Sad thoughts of death our minds engage.

Thus future years for aye contain
The subjects of our present thought ;
Why not in present time remain,
The future leave with troubles fraught ?

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

SOON we shall behold the advent of another year; ere long the curtain will rise and if we behold it, in its infancy, we are confronted with the obscurity of the too distant and the mind is thrown back upon the aged past year 1883, with its record of happiness and sorrow — pleasures and disappointments — successes and reverses.

What shall we say of it—let us apply the matter personally to ourselves. Have we profited spiritually, physically or mentally; or in all these or part have we in a measure or absolutely fallen aback? Have we marked out our future course and can we defend the same by a knowledge of the causes which frustrated us in the past? Or will we fall back as it were upon ourselves and say, I tried but failed, and cannot do better nor can I improve upon my past; for I have done all and must stand. Or as the apostle hath it: "Having done all let us stand." The old year shall soon die a hard death, it will not be the death of a day. Not the day which arose in splendor from behind the eastern hills and cast a radiant light over the slumbering landscape, and from every dewy blade of grass and every chalice of the meadow-flower, absorbed the dew and made the air as it arose to be per-

fumed with the sweet breath of the flower from which it came. And in the noon-day the wearied ploughman retired to the refreshing cool and shade to witness the bright radiance of the light and sun turning the ripening grain to the rich golden. And the evening looking over its day of work with satisfaction, retires behind the western hills to streak the horizon with strata after strata of beautiful and mellow lines, colors which no man can rival, the smiles of the peaceful decline of a well-spent existence.

Can we say as much of '83? Did she arise in splendor of the spring morning and depart in the calmness and grace of the same? No! In the bleak and frozen winter it arose, to die in the chill of surrounding drear.

Have we not seen the birth and the death of past years and have they not all come and departed so? Will we in our helplessness continue to witness them, if alive, repeat their history? Yea! Without dwelling upon the past too sorrowfully, we can look with more satisfaction to a brighter aspect, and many of us took up our work thus imbued.

"Life is a battle,—
This saying trite,
Which school-boys write
And know not what they write,
In after years begins to glow,
Which one of us here has not found it so!"

And we of the latter classes have heard, if not seen, the truth of these lines to some great extent:

"In our times to many a masquerade,
The hour has come when masks aside were laid,
The show, the quack, the poor pretense
Cut off at last by truth's keen instruments,
And in the quarter century's capping race,
Strength, talent, honor, take their place."

So then we have encouragement in well-doing and need but to go on, whether it be in one pursuit or another. Let us be ever encouraged and rest assured that our labor in the past, if we have meant it, has not been in vain, and if not harvested now in after years will begin to burn and glow.

To all those who shall read our hurried lines we give greeting and trust these pages will not be read amiss.

With this issue of the MONTHLY your present corps of editors lay down their style, who have endeavored to wield it in the in-

terests of this college and our fellow students, only to be taken up by our successors whom we hope and believe will in this culture bring to perfection what we tended in faith, ever believing in the possible high destiny which our paper may give to the college if properly managed. We have no reason to complain, our prospects are fair, and hope it shall soon be placed on such a basis as to be self-supporting. Let all who are interested in its success endeavor to secure this end.

THE holidays are coming ! The holidays are coming ! Yes, you say, who does not know that ? Very true, my friends, and there is just where the trouble comes. Every one, from the wee child that hangs up his stocking, expecting Santa Claus to make his appearance through the chimney and fill it with so many good things, to the loving parents who tell fibs about the big sleigh and reindeer, all know the holidays are coming. The shopkeepers have filled their windows with everything that will satisfy the people and flatten the purse. Money is the one thing needful about this time of the year, and surging humanity resorts to all means to get it. How unjust if, after having earned this key to happiness, they, through the carelessness of others, fail to receive their part of the root. Now, friends, subscribers, lend us your ears. Have you paid your subscription ? If you have not, you will confer a great favor upon us by so doing. You intend to pay, of course you do ; but please send us your remittance *now*, so that we may meet the printer's bill, hand the MONTHLY over to our successors in office with the indebtedness of our subscribers canceled and return to the parental roof without the weight of debt pressing upon our troubled spirits. Then we will say from the depths of our souls : Merry Christmas and happy New Year to all.

IN a few days death-like silence will reign supreme within the classic halls of Muhlenberg, the students will have been received under the parental roof by a loving father and an affectionate mother, who have been anticipating the return of their long-absent boy with fond hopes of enjoying the happy Christmas festival, which nearly twenty centuries ago heralded the advent of Christ's appearance upon the earth, proclaiming the happy tidings of "peace on earth and good will to men." Active brains have been busily engaged forming many wonderful plans by

which to have as much fun as possible, consistent with truth and right, during the short two weeks allotted as vacation. If half these plans are realized, what a jolly time vacation will be. What a shaking up some of the quiet villages will receive! We advise you to go home, and in the search of your own happiness try, above all, to bring joy and comfort to the hearts of others. How many there are who will be forgotten in the hurry and excitement of these happy festal days, languishing, perhaps, upon beds of sickness, or wandering through the thoroughfares of our large cities and towns, apparently forgotten by the high and lowly alike in their pursuit of self-enjoyment entirely oblivious to the wants of the poor, to whom you may drop a word of comfort and cheer or show your true christian and sympathetic spirit, in their behalf, by something more tangible, if your circumstances will allow, and thus dispel the dark clouds that may be hovering around the temporal horizon of these unfortunate creatures. Go, get pleasure, but with all thy getting do not forget to secure subscribers for the MONTHLY. Remember your editors expect every man to do his duty. Suppose each one returns with one subscriber, to what will it amount? Why it would be enough to make the hearts of the editors dance with delight for the next year. The editors would have a day of thanksgiving. We would all become such model students that failures would be unheard of, and our treasury would contain much more money than it does at present.

WE would be open to the charge of ingratitude if, before our retirement from the editorial field, we did not thank the friends of the MONTHLY for their generous literary contributions during our term of office, as editors of this journal. The pressure which you lifted from our spirits can be fully appreciated only by those who have been in a similar position. Oh, the restless hours, the mental agony which you have saved us. How much pleasanter it is to go to the printer's office and call for proof, than to have the printer's devil coming to your sanctum for copy. Accept our heartfelt thanks for your kindness. Persevere in this good way, so that the MONTHLY may not be lagging for matter, and you will gain the life-long gratitude of those whom you thus assist.

WE admire the spirit which is being manifested in our Literary

Societies of late, in taking action against those derelict persons, who are members only in name and not in activity, in compelling them to perform their whole duty to the societies. While we are reluctant to believe that the societies should be in any way governed by the dictates of the faculty, yet the lethargy into which our societies were rapidly merging, after all our efforts to arouse some of its members from their slothfulness to a sense of their opportunities and advantages, proved fruitless, showed the need of interference. We were, therefore, compelled to solicit the interposition of a higher power in our behalf—the faculty, who by their prompt action have brought order out of chaos. The students who have thus whiled away two or three years of their college life without taking active part in society work do not know how much they have lost, as the benefits to be derived by being an active member of either one or the other of the societies are such as can be gained in no other way during school life. In the class-room explanations are given—in the society hall experiments are made; in the class-room the rudiments of parliamentary law are taught—in the society hall this knowledge is practically applied; in the class-room a professor instructs—in the society hall experience becomes the teacher. The tendency of a literary society is to draw out all there is in a person, to arouse his ambition, to incite him to continued efforts on the road which sometimes appears interminable. This seems to be the unanimous opinion of all those who have in any way figured conspicuously in the work of a literary society. We hope the course adopted by the societies in drawing out the talent of their members, which heretofore lay dormant, may be crowned with success.

It is a lamentable fact that many students attending college are totally ignorant of the current events of the day. This misfortune, with some, perhaps, occurs, because encumbered with a curriculum which demands their entire attention, and with others on account of their stupidity or want of appreciation. There are few schools where the course cannot be completed in the time specified in the catalogue by grappling with each term's work as it comes, and in the *interim* sufficient time can be provided for general reading. It is manifest that students cannot find time to read if they do not systematize their work. Economy of time is just as essential to a student in order that he may secure the

best results, as it is in the management and regulation of the concerns of a household, or the disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government. It is a fatal mistake to presume that after we are liberated from the pressing duties of college life we will then begin to read. It is almost certain that if we do not form the habit *in* college we will not while engaged in battling with the stern realities of active life. The young man who emerges from some college of good reputation as a full-fledged graduate, and is found to have no knowledge outside of a prescribed course of text-books, ought to be severely rebuked. It will be the universal opinion that he should have remained longer in his nest. He who enters the pulpit, pleads at the bar, or administers to the wants and comforts of the afflicted, will, doubtlessly, wake up to the fact that to meet every obligation demands all his attention, and if the reading habit has not been formed, the chances are that it never will be.

Since, then, as we are assuming greater responsibilities and time becomes more divided as we enter more fully into life's toils, we urge all our students to patronize our reading-room. Here you will find the various dailies, weeklies and monthlies, which will offer the student ample opportunities to familiarize himself with the principal topics of law, politics, science and religion. Half an hour devoted each day exclusively to the reading-room will give you broader and better views of life. We would not advise you to crowd your minds with accounts of pedestrian feats, though knowledge of that kind may be of some use, but follow the discussion of each question as are of moment to the nation and state.

Our libraries are also accessible to all who have a desire to improve. They contain almost everything that could be desired from the novel up to the profound writings of abstruse philosophers. If it were our province to give advice, we would say to every young man to whom it might apply. *Begin to read.* Don't squander your time in perusing worthless, fascinating trash, which many of our novels are, and instead of gaining wisdom and brains, lose what you have. Experience and observation unite in branding the majority of novels written on that imperishable, inestimable, never-to-be-exhausted subject "Love," as having a weakening effect upon the mind and morals. It is no exaggeration when we assert that the habitual reader of novels

loses his relish for the Bible, and all other books that demand thought. He is disgusted with the plainness and simplicity of truth, and finds pleasure only in the regions of the imagination, where all thoughts of accountability to God are excluded.

Our Alumni.

- '69. Rev. Milton J. Kramlich preaches at Fogelsville, Pa.
- '71. Rev. Henry B. Strodach is now located in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he is preaching.
- '74. Albert J. Erdman is practicing law in Allentown.
- '75. Rev. Newton J. Miller is preaching at Wyoming, Del.
- '77. William P. Shanor is a minister at Allegheny, Pa.
- '78. Rev. Frederick W. Kohler, of Franklin, Pa., is Secretary of the Northern Conference of the Pittsburg Synod, which has quite a number of Muhlenbergian members.
- '79. Charles N. Conrad is a Lutheran minister in Rochester, N. Y., and is prospering.
- '79. Frank M. Trexler, Esq., is gradually getting into politics. At the last election he was judge of election in his ward.
- '80. As the MONTHLY does not wish to call any of our Alumni names, as the saying is, we must inform its readers that our genial friend and class-mate, Rev. Stupp, through some trick of the types was called Shepp. "Solly" is happy and prospering and perfectly satisfied with his old patronymic.
- '80. From the *Lutheran* we learn that Rev. John H. Umbenhen confirmed a class of forty-six "as the first fruits of his ministry" in one of his congregations in Lancaster Co., Pa.
- '80. Rev. Wilson Yeisley is preaching to the good people of New Hagerstown, Ohio. We see by the paper that he has already tied the matrimonial knot—but not for himself, he merely officiated.
- '81. Charles E. Sandt is reading theology privately and expects to become a minister.
- '82. Austin A. Glick expects to read law in the office of John Rupp, Esq., Allentown.
- '82. William R. Grim paid us a flying visit on Thanksgiving Day. He attended the St. Leger Hop.

- '82. Samuel C. Schmucker is having some practice in co-education in Carthage College. Grand chances for practical experiments in sugar and taffy !
- '83. D. L. Rambo visited Allentown on our national turkey day. He is teaching school and, of course, as all teachers do, coining money.
- '83. Some time ago we saw the beaming countenance of James O. Schlenker adorn Hamilton street. "Jim" has already begun the clerical transformation by wearing a silk hat.

College Locals.

- Bells.
- Oranges.
- Macungie.
- Examinations.
- Senior Lecture Course.
- A married student was visited by his wife.
- The Freshman "cheese-agent" is again in our midst.
- On Thanksgiving three students partook of four full meals from 12.30 to 11 o'clock P. M.
- Present indications are that the MONTHLY will be placed in the hands of the Literary Societies.
- The students are commencing to make slight preparations for the examinations at the close of the term.
- A student, specially favored by the fair sex, lately received a beautiful hat-band from an "anonymous" friend of the feminine gender—Philopena.
- At the beginning of this session, one Junior married another. Recently, they made application for a bill of divorcement, which was readily granted.
- The Hanover Sunday School will hold their Christmas festival on the evening of the 15th inst. The exercises will consist of singing and short addresses.
- "Wie sind deine Blätter?" was translated by an illustrious Prep. "How is your bladder?" He was granted a leave of absence for the remainder of the day.
- A certain German orator, after having given the answer

"love" to two different questions in Mental Philosophy, was compelled to go home, sick of catarrh.

—The Sophronian Literary Society will hold a public entertainment on the evening of the 14th inst. in the College Chapel. The exercises will consist of orations, essays, select readings, the budget, etc. Music will be furnished by the Glee Club.

—At the regular election of the Euterpean Literary Society, held at their last meeting, the following was the result: Pres't, J. M. Dettra; V. P., P. R. Dry; Rec. Sec'y, F. G. Lewis; Cor. Sec'y, F. M. Fox; Treas., A. M. Mehrkam; Critics, C. E. Wagner and J. H. Waidelich; Chap., H. C. Fox; Ed. of Budget, R. B. Lynch.

—The Francke Missionary Society will hold its second public meeting on the evening of the 6th of January, 1884, in the Chapel. Mr. McCready, a student of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, in Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture on the occasion. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged.

—The Sophs were recently entertained by one of their members at his residence. The evening was very enjoyably spent in playing amusing games and giving a superb rendition of the "Merchant of Venice." Subsequently, they partook of a rich repast and dispersed at a late hour.

—The Glee Club were entertained by Prof. Seip at his residence on the evening of the 24th ult. Not only did the Prof. prepare an excellent banquet for them, but also greatly aided them by his kind words of encouragement. The boys left at a seasonable hour, and unanimously declared that this was one of the most enjoyable events in their history.

—The First Ward Mission Sunday School, under the efficient superintendency of Prof. Davis Garber, will hold its Christmas festival on the eve of the 19th inst. A very pleasant time is anticipated by the students, many of whom are there engaged as teachers. Several addresses will be delivered. The instrumental music will be furnished by the Dry trio of Weicksel and Kretschmann.

—Owing to their failure in securing the services of Gov. Butler, the Senior Class has made arrangements for holding a course of lectures during the coming winter, beginning about the middle of

January. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to deliver lectures, viz : Prof. M. H. Richards and Dr. S. G. Wagner, of this city ; Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia ; Dr. J. Fry, of Reading ; and Dr. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Schools ; and Ex-Gov. Curtin.

—The entertainment at Macungie has come and gone. It was the Glee Club's first undertaking. Although the weather was unfavorable, yet a fair-sized audience greeted them. The programme, which consisted of solos, duets, quartettes, choruses, instrumental music, pantomimes, dialogues, etc., was successfully carried out, and all present seemed well pleased with it. The inclemency of the weather, however, failed to dampen the boys' spirits. They spent an enjoyable time and one which they will likely remember for a long time. S. N. Potteiger, '86, was business manager.

College Personals.

COLLEGE.

'84. Al. B—— is a fortunate man. His chum is a "happy Benedict," and when Mrs. K—— calls around, in company with a lady friend, "K" can have a *tete a tete* on his own hook, whilst his chum is entertaining his "better half."

'84. Hiram K—— has made his *debut* in the world of Art. His talent as a decorator is now unquestioned. At the late Church Fair held in this city, the Art Gallery was placed under his charge and supervision. He himself designed, executed and arranged the majority of the "Works of Art" which adorned this department, and conducted it *in propria persona* during the evenings. There is nothing like versatility of talents, after all.

'84. "Jim" R—— is much concerned about the condition of things in the future world. During a recitation in the Catechism recently, he surprised his classmates by propounding the following question, with anxiety expressed in every feature : "Doctor, don't you think there will be sexes in Heaven?" The Doctor's reply gave little ground for hope and was a keen disappointment to "Jim."

'84. "Billy" Z—— is the champion checker player in college. He has acquired wonderful proficiency in this science, and is now

open to all challenges from professional players. He is also prepared to deliver comic recitations and readings for the benefit of any Church or Sunday-school in the county.

'84. Johnny H——, our wonderful contortionist and polyphonist, is also ready to give entertainments, consisting of specialties in pantomime, ventriloquism, mimicry, etc., etc. His performances are entirely new and original.

'84. George M. S—— B. E. desires us to state that his work on "Scientific and Philosophic Sophisms" will be out in time for the holiday trade. The publication has been somewhat delayed by the difficulty in securing colored plates sufficiently accurate to illustrate the profound and intricate principles set forth in the work.

'85. Robert L—— is suffering from sore eyes and has been advised to discontinue his studies for the remainder of this term.

'85. Charlie B—— is said to delight in the study of *Anatomy* as found in groupings of ancient Grecian and Roman statues, and cheerfully pays fifty cents to see his favorite subjects represented.

'85. We have been told that Adam W—— is engaged in raising a moustache. After a careful examination with the naked eye we were unable to discover any evidences in proof of the assertion, and therefore believe the report to be premature.

'85. Will W—— astonished his classmates recently by delivering a scientific treatise in recitation on the "ponderosity of Niagara Falls." They are rather ponderous—that's so—Will!

'85. "Eli" Y——, after several surprising answers in Mental Philosophy as to what Love is, and the conditions under which it may exist; and after delivering an eloquent declamation in the German class, was compelled to retire to the quiet of his home in order to recuperate his exhausted powers.

'86. Harry W—— was on the sick list for a time, but is now able to pursue his studies again.

'86. When asked the meaning of the maxim: "When doctors disagree, disciples are free," Claude H's answer was: "When doctors disagree, students don't need to study." Fred. L—— was then called on for an explanation and enlightened his Professor and classmates by replying: "When doctors disagree, patients will inevitably die." (Loud applause.)

'86. "Johnny" S—— has been absent for some time on account of sickness. Upon returning to College he will take an irregular course.

'86. At the Class Supper on Thanksgiving day "Nick" and "Jerry" performed the "Merchant of Venice." The former took Shylock's part, and the latter Antonio's. They gave an entirely original conception to this masterpiece of Shakespeare.

'86. Claude H—— has received an elegant pool-table from his mother, costing \$300.

'86. On Thanksgiving day "Sam" K——, F. M. F—— and Grant L—— managed to stow away three meals from 4 P. M. to 10 P. M. They evidently realized that Thanksgiving comes but once a year.

'86. Nelson S—— declares that he constructs his sentences in Greek prose by "natural genius." Prof. Seip is in doubt, however, as to *whose* "natural genius" it is.

'87. "Senator" Paff, of Limburger fame, has returned to College after a pleasant little vacation of two weeks.

'87. "Kutztown" insists that the "Diet of Worms" was held at Wittenberg. We were not aware that the citizens of Wittenberg ever regaled themselves on a diet consisting of worms. It may be so, however, for tastes differ, you know.

'87. Herbie K—— informed his classmates that there are four kinds of geometrical figures, viz: Rectilinear, Curvilinear, Mixtilinear and Interlinear. We will not venture to state with which class he is most familiar.

'87. Milton K——, the recently married "Freshie," is uncertain whether he is the bride or bridegroom. We are told that he informed one of the Professors that the former is the case. If this be so, we sympathize heartily with him.

'87. What is the meaning of that mysterious query which the Freshmen are indulging in lately: "Where was Kramlich when the gas went out?"

"PREP." DEPARTMENT.

"Jim" Fry has become a permanent fixture of this Department. Jim evidently believes in laying a good, solid foundation; and we give him credit for it.

What has become of George Ueberroth? He was at one time

a distinguished feature of "Prepdom," and since his departure it has lost much of its former prestige.

"Doc" Hassler, Godfrey Pretz, Edward Soleliac and Will Platt constitute the "big four" whose exploits add spice and variety to the daily routine of study in the "lower regions."

We would advise A. Rau to abstain hereafter from profanity while kindling the fire in Room No. 5. The atmosphere of this Recitation room was, not long since, so thoroughly impregnated with sulphur that the "Freshies" grew suspicious of their quarters and sought security in the more "religious air" of the Chapel, in which to recite their Greek.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

At last the laboratory is the possessor of a telegraph system, which is not the result of years of labor and frugality, but on the contrary, the result of a day. Those of the students who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to witness this "monster" concern in full operation are respectfully invited to do so. Ira W—— is the sole manager, who is ably assisted by Harry W——, and this fact alone should induce the students to wend their way in the direction of the scientific department. The two above-mentioned "electricians" have as yet not decided to have the line connected with Adam's room, but will shortly arrive at a conclusion. This move will eventually become a necessity, owing to the fact that our janitor has several important issues to exemplify to the students of the laboratory, relating to the peculiar disposition of volcanoes, elephants, etc.

Our Exchangers.

Once more sitting down to our exchange table we find ourselves surrounded with congenial friends. We desire to express our extreme pleasure in being permitted to converse with the college world through the favored medium of college journals, through which we become acquainted with the best thoughts of the student of the wintry north, sunny south, western plain and eastern mart. The student may be interested in the politics of his country, and religious literature may claim much of his time and study, but among college journals he finds expressed the sentiments and feelings of those who are laboriously striving to climb the rugged hills of journalistic fame, reaching the same

goal and undergoing the same trials which engage his own energies, so that he becomes interested in every sentiment which finds a response in his own experience. With such feelings of interest we shall proceed to examine the journals which have found their way into the editorial sanctum.

The first among these is the *Dickinson Liberal*, which is a new addition to our number of exchanges. We are glad to welcome this journal to our exchange table. We hope it will continue as a regular exchange. Its general appearance is bright and cheering, and speaks well of the institution it represents. Especially does the article entitled "A Late Paper on Art," considering the gender of its author, reflect great credit upon the writer in the unique treatment of the subject. "The wife," she continues, "who can clean house without eliciting the praise and admiration of her spouse is a true artist. 'In ye olden time,' art had not reached its maximum in this direction, but the woman of 1883 can so successfully joint a stove-pipe and so innocently place the soap at the head of the stairs, that all ye artists and sculptors must keep silence. Art in disguise stalks into the legislative halls, and we forthwith hear of our dear brothers receiving ten dollars a day for sitting still. * * * * *

Art stays not alone in its proper dormitory; it trots into the mild and unsuspecting professor's room in the shape of a neat little pony, which rides gently and easily over the rough roads of Latin and Greek. This artistic phase we surmise would be denominated slight of hand work."

The *Cornell Era* is a weekly journal published every Friday afternoon. In looking over its pages we find it is entirely absorbed in the interest of aquatic contests and athletic sports. No doubt, this is owing to a large extent, to the fact that the Cornell crew met with such decisive victory in the inter-collegiate race on Lake George last July. We believe that the student, in order to insure future success, must pay due attention to the development of his physical powers, so that a bright mind may be contained in a strong, healthy and vigorous body, as its receptacle, but when indulged in to extremes, it may have quite a contrary effect, in that the student is enraptured with these subjects, and leaves his mind in want of the golden fruit which can only be acquired by constant assiduity to the best authors of standard literature while at college.

The *Student's Visitor*, from Union Seminary, finds its place among our exchanges. The mechanical "get up" of the paper shows poor taste. We would advise the editors to use better paper, and above all let your editorials have a manly ring. To indulge in such sarcasm as is evinced in an editorial against the *Hesperian Student* is indicative of very bad taste, and unbecoming the character of the *Visitor*. Fill your paper with good reading matter, and let your editorials assume a more practical garb.

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No. 6.

Vibrations.

BY PROF. DAVIS GARBER, A. M.

We do not propose to present anything new on this subject, but merely gather up and state a few facts, which may not be within the reach of all the readers of the MONTHLY.

Vibration is a quick to-and-fro motion. When the equilibrium of an elastic body has been disturbed, the particles of such a body partake of a reciprocating motion in alternately opposite directions. Such motions are called vibrations. Solids exhibit the phenomena of vibrations in various forms and degrees, according to the form of the body and the manner in which the force producing the vibration is applied. All structures, large or small, also have a definite rate of vibration, depending on their materials and shape. When motion is imparted to one end of a cord or string lightly stretched, this motion travels towards the other end in a wave-like form, in a series of elevations and depressions. The points on the string where these different phases meet are at rest, and are called nodal points. Tense strings and fine wire are susceptible of three kinds of vibrations, longitudinal, transversal and torsional. Rods of wood, glass and tempered steel vibrate in longitudinal and transverse directions. The former may be shown by rubbing the rod in the direction of its length and the latter by fastening one end of the rod, and setting the other end in motion, as the school boy often shows when he sticks a pin into the desk or bench and makes the free end vibrate. Plates of wood, glass or metal may also be made to vibrate and produce certain forms and figures. Chladni, in 1785, first directed attention to this subject. He showed a method of rendering these vibrations visible. He fixed the plates hori-

zontally and sprinkled fine sand over them, then drawing a bow over the edge, he found that the sand danced about rapidly till the particles finally collected along certain lines, which are lines of rest, or nodal lines. By fastening the plates along the edge, or at the centre, and drawing a bow over different parts of the edge, or a string covered with rosin over the edge of a hole in the centre, a great variety of forms may be produced, all being beautiful symmetrical patterns. If the plates are touched with the finger different forms may be produced, the effect being to prevent vibration at the point touched. Many hundred forms of nodal figures have been delineated. Chladni is said to have published ninety different systems of vibration in the square plate alone. If a goblet or finger-glass be partly filled with water, and a bow be gently drawn over the edge, or a wet finger be drawn over the edge with some force, the liquid surface will be thrown into ripples or heaps which by some authors are called "crispations." By all these vibrations more or less of a sound is produced. So we find that music through its whole range is the result of vibrations.

Musical instruments may be classed under three heads. Wind instruments, in which sound is due to the vibration of columns of air confined in tubes, as in the flute, straw-pipe and organ, the grandest of all musical instruments. Stringed instruments, in which sound is produced by the vibration of cords, as the violin, harp and piano. And instruments, in which the vibrator is a membrane or plate, as the drum. In the *Æolian* harp the strings are set in vibration by the wind as the name indicates. Almost every home has a sort of an *Æolian* harp in some crevice at the door or window through which the wind plays a doleful sound. The sounds of the human voice are produced by the vibrations of two delicate membranes situated at the top of the wind-pipe.

We wish also to call attention to what are called sympathetic vibrations. Vibrations are readily communicated from one body to another. If a loud sound be produced near a pianoforte, a responsive string will be found; especially will this be the case if all the dampers are raised. If two tuning forks, in exact unison, and mounted on resonant boxes, are placed a certain distance apart; and one be set in vibration, the other will also vibrate. This may also be made clear to the eye by suspending a pith ball

or piece of glass so as to touch the edge of one of the prongs, and either will be thrown into motion. In the domain of music a great number of examples of this kind might be given.

Breguet says that if two clocks whose time is not very different are placed on the same support, they will soon attain exactly the same time. Vibrations in themselves harmless sometimes become troublesome and dangerous, as when machinery in a building is in motion, and the walls and floor are violently shaken, so that accidents sometimes happen. The remedy is to run the machinery faster or slower, so as to be out of time with the building. The slow vibrations from the larger pipes of an organ sometimes shake the walls and floor of a church.

The following is related. When the iron bridge (first of the world) at Colebrook Dale was building, a fiddler is said to have come along, who boasted that he could fiddle down the bridge. The builders told the musician to fiddle away to his heart's content. He finally struck a note with which the bridge was in sympathy, when it began to shake so violently that the workmen ordered him to stop. Bridges are sometimes broken down by armies crossing in marching order. They vibrate with the measured tread of the soldiers, and at last pass beyond their limit of strength and break down. Robert Stephenson has somewhere remarked, that there is not so much danger to a bridge when crowded with men or cattle, as when men go over it in marching order. The rule for armies is to stop music and break step. When this order is disobeyed, great accidents sometimes happen; as was the case several years ago, when some French infantry were crossing the suspension bridge at Angers, in France. It is said that rain was falling heavily and the orders were disregarded. The bridge fell, many were killed and many wounded. Other examples of this kind are on record.

Sometimes small, but repeated vibrations or disturbances grow into consequence. Tyndall says that the Swiss muleteers tie up the bells of the mules lest their tinkle might start an avalanche.

Thus have we given a few instances of vibrations in the physical world. When we enter the metaphysical we often find heart beat in unison with heart, and mind with mind. Kindred spirits thus dwell together in happiness. And the soul that seeks to be in harmony with the Great Spirit will attain perfect happiness where the finite shades off into the infinite,—with God, its Maker.

Early American Literature.

BY PROF. GEO. T. ETTINGER, '80.

The first period of American Literature extends from the founding of Jamestown, 1607, to the first meeting of the Continental Congress, 1765. During this time there was no concerted action on the part of the colonies; each existed and acted by itself, isolation being their leading characteristic. Virginia and New England were the two literary centres, each of which had its social, literary and political peculiarities. In New England the Puritans, studious and serious, gathered into towns, and next to the church came the school-house; the Virginian Cavalier merely transplanting English life to America led the jovial life of a southern gentleman on a plantation, sometimes fifty miles from the parish church, with very few schools, and those perhaps equally distant. Sir William Berkeley, governor from 1641 to 1677, says: "I thank God there are no free schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have, these hundred years. * * * God keep us from both." The writers of Virginia nearly all flitted back to England, whilst those of New England "took root in her native soil" and remained.

The works of this period are all distinctly characterized by the circumstances under which they were written and by the purposes which they were to serve. Many were written for friends beyond the sea, describing "Virginia earth's only paradise," as Drayton calls it in his lyric; many appealed to the mother-country in the numerous colonial disputes and difficulties which were constantly arising; some formed what Prof. Moses Coit Tyler terms "American Apologetics," works defending the colonies against unjust and false reports circulated by their enemies at home and abroad; others were descriptive of nature and the Indian, subjects in which American Literature is particularly rich; whilst a large portion dealt with the new and all-important problems presented in the change of Church and State.

A subject on which Prof. Tyler, of Cornell University, has written a work of nearly six hundred pages, can of necessity be presented in barest outline only, in an article filling the space at our disposal. If, however, it succeeds to impart information, however slight, to the minds of some, and incite others to more

advanced study in this most fascinating and delightful branch of American history, its object is more than fully accomplished.

To that venturesome spirit and wandering knight, Captain John Smith, belongs the honor of being not only the first American ruler, but also the first American writer. He wrote a number of works, the best known of which is his "History of Virginia," a book "not unworthy to be the beginning of the new English literature in America." In 1610, William Strachey wrote a thrilling account of the voyage, "wrack" and escape of Sir Thomas Gates, which many believe suggested to Shakspeare the idea of "The Tempest." "It has some passages hardly surpassed in the whole range of English literature." Whitaker's "Good Newes from Virginia" appeared in 1613, and was styled "a pithy and godly exhortation." John Pory has left a lively and humorous account of his excursions among the Indians. He was a man of many accomplishments, a wit and at one time a member of Parliament; but unfortunately, as one of his acquaintances tells us, he "followed the custom of strong potations." William Byrd and John Lawson have left us delightful works descriptive of the South. Byrd was an accomplished Virginian, who had "the best and most copious collection of books in that part of America;" whilst Lawson, as colonial surveyor, had many adventures in one of which he lost his life. A narrative of Georgia by Patrick Tailfer and others is a powerful work against Oglethorpe's management of that colony. Ward's "Simple Cobbler of Agawam" is the leading prose satire, directed against new fashions and opinions. It is "full of wit, fire, whim, eloquence, patriotism and bigotry." James Logan has left a varied and learned correspondence and several translations from the classics. Roger Williams wrote some vigorous English representing ideas far in advance of his time.

In historical works early American literature is particularly rich. William Bradford, the first American historian, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," the manuscript of which was lost until 1855, has given us an authoritative work on New England history. John Winthrop and Edward Winslow have left works of a similar character. Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," a history of New England and a biography of its leading men, is the most important work of that most famous literary family. The history of Thomas Prince is said to be "the most genuine

and meritorious historical work published in America" up to 1736. The note-books of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall portray the Puritan life of the times and are very valuable. William Stith followed Robert Beverly as historian of Virginia in an excellent history of that colony.

The tracts, sermons and theological works published during this period are without number. Samuel Willard's "Complete Body of Divinity," a double-column volume of over nine hundred pages, the largest book thus far published in America, appeared in 1726. Jonathan Edwards was the most prominent metaphysician of his time. A great divine, Dr. John Erskine, says that even "the British Isles had produced no such writers on divinity in the seventeenth century" as Edwards and Jonathan Dickinson, the first president of the College of New Jersey. John Wise is regarded as the most powerful and brilliant prose writer of this period. James Blair, a distinguished educator in Virginia, is best known by his sermons.

The early literature of our country also has its poetry. The first purely literary work in America was Sandy's translation of Ovid, a "faithful rendering, and fluent, idiomatic, musical English poetry." Vaughan's "Golden Fleece," Wood's "New England's Prospect," and the "Bay Psalm Book" are some more of the poetic effusions of this period. Anne Bradstreet, styled "the tenth muse," and the ancestress of Channing, Dana, Holmes and several other American writers, was the first professional poet of New England. Urian Oakes, a president of Harvard, "reaches the highest point touched by American poetry" during this time. Upon the death of George the Second in 1760, Harvard College mourned the death of one king and hailed the accession of another in "Pietas et Gratulatio"—one hundred and sixty pages of Greek, Latin and English poetry representing the state of classical learning and literary culture during the colonial times. The first American drama was written by Thomas Godfrey. It has some excellent parts and "is powerful in diction and action, and a noble beginning of dramatic literature in America."

Such were the principal writers of this period. Three causes were now at work which at last transformed this local into a national literature—the rise of journalism, the founding of colleges and the study of physical sciences. From the issue of "Public

Occurrences," in 1690, the first newspaper printed in America, from the founding of seven colleges before 1765, and from the study of physical science, with Benjamin Franklin as its chief representative, American literature received a form and impetus that continue to characterize it to this day.

NOTE.—It may be well to give a few works on the subject of American Literature. Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia of American Literature* is a two-volumed work, very exhaustive. Prof. Tyler's is in preparation. The first two volumes have already been published. This is an excellent work and thoroughly authoritative. Hart's gives a fair idea; Richardson's *Primer* gives an excellent sketch and Lawrence's *Primer* is a very pleasing essay.

The Log of a Four Months' Cruise.

BY PROF. W. A. SADTLER, '83.

Having consented, as became a worthy alumnus, to contribute my mite to the support of the MONTHLY, the troublesome old question of a subject at once confronts me. The several sources of student inspiration: History, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy are all far removed, and my scanty leisure allows of no pilgrimages. Nothing then remains but to resort to travelers' tales.

As about every third Commencement orator alludes in touching terms to the time when his bark, long sheltered in the haven of College life, shall pitch and toss on stormier seas, I may be pardoned for using the same figure and relating my individual ups and downs since leaving Muhlenberg.

What the traveler sees depends very largely upon what he is expecting to see. While no visions of Indians or buffaloes floated before my mind, yet my ideas of the West, if this country can be so called, were somewhat hazy. Hastily constructed frame houses, unpainted and draughty, unpaved streets, a total absence of anything like ornament and an all-pervading atmosphere of slang and brag were, I think, the features of my mental picture. Instead of this I found Watertown a substantial little city, built of the same yellow brick that has procured for Milwaukee the name of "Cream City," well shaded, and girt on three sides by the Rock River.

The people, whether English or German, I have found intelligent and sociable. The town boasts of an excellent public school system and is flanked on the west by the College of the

Sacred Heart, a Jesuit institution, and on the east by the Northwestern University. There are in addition, two literary clubs—the “Schiller” and the “Shakspeare”—which give tone to social life. Although English and German are both used, I have not as yet discovered any traces of a mixture resembling the familiar strains of Pennsylvania German. The mixed population affords some seeming contradictions e. g., the telephone and the Sunday beer garden, the fruits respectively, of Yankee invention and Old World conservatism, can be found side by side.

The Northwestern University, with which the writer is connected, consists externally of two commodious brick buildings; internally it is a combination of the German gymnasium and the American college. Half of the instruction is given in German and half in English. The Classical Department receives the most attention, Latin and Greek being studied throughout the course, and Hebrew by the higher classes. There is also a Normal course and an Academic or Business course. The rules are very strict and are obeyed. The students number over a hundred, are mostly German, and do an amount of work unheard of in most American colleges. There is no co-education.

For the benefit of those readers of the MONTHLY who may desire to know more of the writer's own experience, I will add a few lines of the narrative.

After a journey of forty hours, I arrived at Watertown with a foot so badly injured as to render walking almost impossible. As the omnibus failed to put in its appearance, I made my triumphal entry seated on a valise in an open wagon. My first week in the Great West was spent on a sofa. I then took up my abode at the College and began work, although compelled to wear a slipper about a month. As our institution is short-handed at present, I have been teaching some branches outside of the department of English Literature, making in all thirty hours a week. The rest of the time, excluding a moderate allowance for eating, sleeping and exercise, has been spent in preparation. My work, though difficult, has never been discouraging. The students are respectful and industrious, and the whole atmosphere of the institution is conducive to hard work. The monotony of my first term was broken by two excursions. The first of these was a trip to Madison in the early part of November. The Capitol, the University, Washburn Observatory, the Insane

Asylum and the Lakes were admired in turn by my friend and myself. The city contains some elegant residences, and overlooks lakes whose beauty elicited a burst of admiration from Longfellow.

My second excursion came at the end of the term, and had all the delights of Jack Tar's first day ashore. Accompanied by a congenial friend, I started on the 20th of December for Carthage. We spent the first day in "doing" Milwaukee. Perhaps the greatest sight here was the brewery of the "Best Brewing Co.," said to be the largest in the country. The smell of this beer is quite overpowering. The next three days we passed in Chicago. Among the attractions of this wonderful city were: the City Hall, Post Office, Water Works, Exposition Building, Chamber of Commerce, Panorama of Battle of Gettysburg, Haverly's Theatre, Central Music Hall and Palmer, Grand Pacific, Sherman and Tremont houses.

Leaving Chicago by the night train, I arrived at Carthage the day before Christmas. I found Prof. Schmucker pleasantly situated and with health unimpaired by the responsibilities of co-education. In his society and that of his many friends the remaining days of the year 1883 were most pleasantly spent. New Year's found me again in Watertown ready to embark on that part of the voyage that leads towards home.

Christmas.

BY GEO. M. SCHEIDY, '84.

Another happy Christmas-time has passed away. It was, as Christmas always is, a holy and joyful season. If there is any particular time during the entire church-year, in which Christian life vibrates nearer to God than at any other season, that special time of holiness and happiness is during the period of Advent—above all, Christmas week itself. In importance, the fit and proper celebration of our Elder Brother's birth is but second to the observance of the divinely instituted Eucharist. Taking into consideration merely the state of being happy and the causing of happiness, the due commemoration of Christmas is second to no other general festivity. It is an era of true revival.

Formality is practically useful only in so far as it tends to make tangible what lies occult above and beyond it; in itself, it is use-

less and dangerous, and should therefore, as such, be checked and discouraged. Does the present prevalent manner of observing our Saviour's birth promote adoration of Him? More time is spent and wasted in decorating our churches and Sunday-school rooms than is devoted to the true worship of God and His Son. Where is the energetic superintendent or teacher who does not scheme and work for weeks in order to make the school's festival a success and great display, and meanwhile does not grow forgetful of the real and primary object underlying it? The congregation come to see and the children to receive. It is certainly meet and Christian-like to ornament our edifices and to make our homes and churches lovely and beautiful; but mere outward show and formality should not and *dare* not eclipse the genuine purpose of celebrating Christmas.

Whilst the 25th day of December is, in general, a day of regular feasting, it should partake more of the nature of a day of fasting. Fasting has some real significance. If a man can not sacrifice physically, how can he spiritually? The bodily appetites should at times be put under restraint. But is it not too true that during the holidays men do so stuff themselves glutton-like as not to retain capacity for appreciating the pious mirth and commemoration of the season, being not even fit to worship in the sanctuary?

While there are many who indulge in these gratifications, few there are, very few indeed, who thank God for having brought light into the gloomy world. The appetites should be held under sway at least to such a degree that men, instead of being sick and miserable, might be well and comfortable; instead of reclining at the banquet-table, they might be able to realize the importance of the day and observe it in a true and religious spirit.

The presentation and acceptance of gifts, too, is perfectly justifiable. To give, moreover, is more blessed than to receive. But are these gifts generally designed to heighten the jubilee and exultation over Christ's nativity? Many, doubtless, are given selfishly; many more, on account of earthly love and for the sake of causing similar love; and almost all, without reverencing the Anointed of the Father and promoting the just cause of Christianity. This seems to be the general fact, and especially, if not universally, is it the case with the rising generation.

Many costly Christmas gifts are interchanged by those who,

when they are in church-services, can scarcely find a cent to place in the collection-basket. Nor is this yet the extreme. Some gifts are purchased with other people's money, and many are even presented before they are paid for. On the other hand, however, we believe that most presents are accounted for before being donated, yet it remains an established fact that while these gifts are given profusely, the *true* and *proper* kind of sacrifices is rather scantily offered. Such offerings unto God and for the welfare and extension of Christianity are comparatively few. Does that youth who presents his "lady" with a twelve dollar bible feel inclined to give one-fourth of that amount for missionary purposes? Is that young man who presents his "friend" with a "Treasury of Song" as a Christmas gift, willing to deposit one dollar for the cause of missions? The giving and receiving of presents undoubtedly is productive of happiness and hastens the ripening of true friendship. But is not God our best friend? Suppose, then, the donor of that bible does even give a five-dollar offering unto the Lord. Does this in the least justify him? Should we not render "unto God the things that are God's?" Christ, furthermore, is our Saviour, our universal friend and true brother. Does He receive His due share? If, then, on Christmas day, the anniversary of our Saviour's birth, men give valuable and acceptable gifts to their earthly friends, *how* many times *more* valuable and *more* acceptable sacrifices should they offer unto the Son of God? Among many other ways, *how much* should they promote missionary work and thus further the just cause of Christianity?

These three thoughts constitute the body of our reflections; and we claim that they may worthily arrest attention and that they earnestly demand deliberate considerations.

Hoping that our worthy perusers have all enjoyed a "Merry Christmas," we, in addition and in conclusion, wish them also a Happy New Year.

SCENE at a base ball grounds: A ball was knocked sideways and caught on a fly. "Foul and out," was the cry of the umpire. A charming high school girl, looking at the game, ejaculates: "Ah, really, how can it be fowl? I don't see any feathers," and she turned to her attendant with an inquiring look. "Well, oh! Yes, you see, the reason you didn't see any feathers is because it belongs to the 'picked nine.'"

Ventilation.

FOR THE MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.

Of the different things overlooked in our school and recitation rooms, ventilation is not the least important. Its disregard will affect the student not only at the time of its neglect, but in short, will tend to ruin his constitution. Students attend school with a view to improve mentally. They should, of course, not neglect *physical* exercise. Taking it for granted that a student is faithful and industrious, ardently striving to improve his time and talents, would it be just and proper that every student should suffer either from carelessness or a lack of proper attention to ventilation in the class-room, caused by an indifferent janitor or teacher? Certainly not. One of the most difficult obstacles to be surmounted by a teacher is to properly regulate ventilation, and yet how often is this matter intrusted to the hands either of a pupil or janitor who may probably know little or nothing about the subject. It is, therefore, highly necessary that such persons be instructed or that teachers themselves, who ought to know how to ventilate, endeavor to make the class-room as comfortable as possible. It is not unfrequent that teachers complain of improper behavior on the part of students in the recitation-room. What may be assigned as a cause for such conduct? Scholars, as a rule, are apt to become restless and uneasy without any definite cause. But this is true, that as soon as the temperature of the class-room is either unusually high or low, the teacher may expect noise in the recitation, occasioned by the constantly changing positions which the students are apt to take. Just now students feel disinclined to pay due attention to the recitation, thus an opportunity being apprehended to play some innocent trick. The offender, upon being detected, is punished without any attempt to search into the true source of the offence, which may have been caused by the executor himself. Why not have a thermometer in every school or class-room and the temperature so regulated as to have both teacher and scholar enjoy good health instead of seeing them total wrecks (physically) at the end of a course of studies.

J.

FRIENDSHIP is the only thing in the world, concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed.—*Cicero*.

Muhlenberg Monthly.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

WITH this issue a new corps of editors assume direction of the MONTHLY. It becomes our duty therefore to make the customary "Bow to the Public" that is expected of all newly-elected journalists, and to announce to our readers the prospectus for the ensuing term. But first of all, we would make our acknowledgments to the retiring Editor-in-chief for the faithful and successful manner in which he conducted this journal through the last four numbers of its infant existence. It is not without serious misgivings that we take the editorial helm from his hand and launch our little vessel upon the untried sea of college journalism. We propose, however, to the best of our ability, to maintain the standard of excellence already acquired, and will endeavor to make its monthly visits welcome to our circle of subscribers. The duties of the present editors, we trust, will not be as arduous as those of the former corps, owing to the increase in the number

of the staff. Still, unless they are supported by the students, Professors and Alumni, the success of the MONTHLY will not be insured. It is our desire that a number of the students and Alumni be represented in every issue, believing that this feature will add greatly to the interest of the magazine. We therefore earnestly request our fellow-students and friends of the College to aid us in our work, so that Muhlenberg may be fully and fairly represented in the pages of her new-born journal.

As will be seen by the heading of this department, the MONTHLY has in this issue been transferred to the two Literary Societies. This change has been thought best for several reasons. The Societies are permanent organizations at College, whereas a class is but of a short four years' duration. The greater number of men in the body of a Society renders the election of proper and capable officers on the staff of the MONTHLY more certain and obviates the dangers which may result from class or party spirit in elections. And thus it is hoped that the MONTHLY will to a greater extent become an object of lively interest to *all* the College classes and not only to the "higher" classes from which the editors must necessarily be chosen.

THE Christmas Holidays are a thing of the past. The very mention of their name calls up happy memories in the minds of most of the students. Many and bright were the festivities in which we took part. The majority, if not all, of us assisted at the happy obsequies of some unfortunate turkey, duck or goose. Some spread their unfledged wings of oratory and in Ciceronic style harangued the simple natives of their villages on the beauties of Christmas and astonished their children by inflicting upon them committed orations on the generosity of Santa Claus. Friends were visited and greeted, and no doubt many a gentle pressure of the hand was given, many a languishing glance conveyed the tender language of the heart, and many a sigh of sentiment and affection lost its sweetness on the wintry air.

These things now come up before us like shadowy dreams as we turn again to the routine of College life. Two weeks have been spent in recreation and enjoyment. Now with renewed zeal and energy we are to turn again to the soft voice of Plato, philosophically discoursing in the shade of the Academy, to the sonorous rhythm of Homer, or the mystic tragedies of Aeschylus.

With the eye of a Herschell or a Newton we are to range the stellar space and follow planets and comets in their mighty orbits. Calculus and Conic Sections are to yield open doors to us and either dumfound or delight us with their abstrusities.

Much work is to be accomplished and many an hour will bring "weariness to the flesh," but let us enter upon our work joyfully and bravely. The golden opportunities are to be reaped and stamped with that which will in after life bring us pleasure and profit.

NEW YEAR'S DAY was observed as usual by the young people of Allentown. Companies of young men were seen upon the streets bent upon favoring each of their lady friends with a "New Year's call." One party, more enterprising than the rest, hired a cab, and with great pomp and display, were driven over the route in this royal vehicle. Egg-nog, that sworn enemy of New Year callers, no doubt got in its work on many an unsuspecting youth who had sallied forth on his first expedition. This time-honored custom seems to be falling into disrepute in New York City, its great stronghold ; and we have no doubt that before many years have elapsed it will be a thing of the past, and will perhaps be superseded by some more profitable and sensible amusement.

IN looking over the back numbers of the MONTHLY we find so few articles contributed by the Alumni. We do not wish to say that they take no living interest in the literary representative of their *Alma Mater*, but we would like to bring the matter again more forcibly to their notice. Every number should contain at least one article, contributed by an alumnus, in addition to the "Alumni Personals." Such is the diffidence of some men that they dare not offer their own productions unasked. If there be any such among the foster sons of Muhlenberg, who would lend a helping hand if asked to do so, let them regard this as an invitation and send in good, spicy articles which will not only add to the worth of the MONTHLY, but also excite a greater interest in the body of the Alumni.

Who of the Alumni will be the first to respond ?

ON Monday evening, December 14, the Sophronian Literary Society held an "Open Meeting" in the College chapel. The exercises consisted of prayer, several musical selections by the

Glee Club, essays, orations, select readings, and the reading of the *Budget*, containing numerous contributions of a humorous nature, from the members of the Society. The chapel was well filled by the friends of the College, who appeared to be interested and entertained by the exercises of the evening. The Sophronian's, determined to depart from the regular routine of private weekly meetings, and believed this to be a good plan for showing the citizens of Allentown the purpose of our Literary Societies and the manner in which they are conducted. The enterprise was certainly a success in every way and goes to prove the flourishing condition of the Society.

THE New Year was ushered in with one of those good old-fashioned "cold snaps," the like of which the inevitable "oldest inhabitant" can not call to mind in the course of his long and exceptionally upright career. The thermometer at Jamestown, Dakota, actually fell to 48° below zero on the morning of Jan. 5, a temperature which would be likely to have rather a *soothing* effect upon the constitution of her "oldest inhabitant," if her editorial fraternity happens to be blessed with such a convenience. Our thermometer was not quite so "low spirited," but took a more cheerful view of things at the beginning of the new year. It was depressed sufficiently, however, to freeze up all the lakes, rivers and creeks in the vicinity; and best of all—the canal leading from Allentown to Bethlehem. Add to these blessings the fact that all the hills are covered with a solid coating of ice and snow, and the student's joy is complete. The sedate Seniors and Juniors can now hie themselves with dignified step to the canal, and donning their "clubs" take a "little turn" down to Bethlehem and back again, while the innocent "Sophs" and "Freshies" can steal slyly away to some hill on a neighboring back street, and there spend the evening in the blissful pastime of guiding the sled down the steep declivity for the "girl who has no fellow;" and then paying for the ride down by magnanimously drawing her to the top again. But who can blame them? We must all remember that *we* were children once; and who can say but that yonder Senior who stands at the brow of the hill, and watches his younger brothers at their innocent gambols, wishes in his inmost soul that *he* was a "Freshy" again, "just for to-night!" But ah! we are for-

getting that *we* are Seniors, and might make this reverie a little too personal. So we will subside right here.

MUHLENBERG has an organization within her walls that does credit to her name. We refer to the Glee Club. According to universal belief music has an elevating and refining influence. Our boys evidently know this; and as they indulge in this delightful amusement to no small extent, reasoning *a priori*, we reach the conclusion that they are a refined and gentlemanly set. Be that as it may, we here take the opportunity to say that the members of the Glee Club are all gifted with fine voices, and know how to use them to the best advantage. They are able to render a great variety of songs and melodies, and in consequence are in demand at the numerous festivals and entertainments held throughout the county. We believe there is no more profitable way in which a body of students can spend their leisure hours than by meeting together for the purpose of cultivating their voices and giving free scope to their musical talents. The Club has spent several pleasant evenings at the houses of friends and well-wishers. We are pleased to see that their efforts are appreciated and hope that they may be even more heartily encouraged in the future than they have been in the past. Remember, boys, what the great Shakspeare says:—

“The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted.”

The authority of the great English poet on this subject must be reliable; for a man of so much poetry, must have been a man of music as well!

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of the two preceding Senior Classes, the Class of '84 has decided to hold a lecture course consisting of six lectures, to be delivered in the College Chapel. It gives us much pleasure to comment upon this. We think it much more worthy and more to the credit of any class to raise the necessary money to defray graduation expenses by a course of good, instructive and entertaining lectures than by engaging some company of strolling players. It is high time that the good old-time practice of having lecture courses during the long winter evenings be again adopted in every city and town. We

want something to counteract the vitiated taste for spectacular displays, low comedies and minstrel shows which is being rapidly acquired by the rising generation. To an observer, the eagerly-read accounts of prize-fights and base-ball matches seem like a slow but sure decline to the Gladiator displays of corrupt old Rome.

The Class of '84 deserves credit for the course which they have prepared, and the citizens of Allentown and the vicinity can well promise themselves a rich treat in listening to the fund of information, salted with a good portion of hearty wit and humor, which is awaiting their appreciation.

Our Alumni.

- '69. Rev. George Diehl Foust, a brother of John J. Foust, of '83, is pastor of a Lutheran congregation at North Wales, Pa.
- '70. Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss had a narrow escape on the 19th of last month, while attending a funeral. The horse drawing the minister and a driver, in crossing the railroad, became balky and, before the occupants of the carriage could leave it, the cars struck and killed the animal and hurled the carriage with its occupants from the track. Fortunately neither of the gentlemen was injured.
- '71. Rev. Oliver P. Smith is a Lutheran minister at Trappe, Pa.
- '71. Rev. Henry B. Strodach is Secretary of the First District Conference of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania.
- '72. Rev. A. D. Potts preached the sermon at the rededication of the Lutheran Church at Youngstown, Pa. He has charge of congregations at Ligonier and Latrobe, Pa.
- '72. Rev. James G. Schaidt is located at Knoxville, Tenn.
- '73. Harry P. Cooper, a son of C. W. Cooper, Esq., Cashier of the Allentown National Bank, is superintendent of the Carbon Pipe and Iron Works, at Parryville, Pa. Harry was popular when at College and we wish him all possible success.
- '73. Oscar S. Grim still lives in Allentown and spends his time in attending to his farming interests.
- '74. Rev. James L. Becker preaches at Sellersville, Pa.
- '74. Monroe T. Kuntz is a Medicinæ Doctor in Mulberry, Ind.

- '75. Doctor Wilson S. Berlin, another Muhlenbergian M. D., has been elected Health Officer of Allentown.
- '75. The English Lutheran Church at Rochester, Pa., of which Rev. Hemsath was recently pastor, was burned on December 21st. The supposed loss is \$10,000.—*Lutheran*.
- '76. Harry M. Muhlenberg, a graduate of the School of Pharmacy, is managing a drug store in Germantown, Pa.
- '77. The congregation at Leechburg, Pa., Rev. Wm. J. Miller, held its Christmas exercises on Christmas day. During the exercises the pastor was presented with a handsome gold watch by the congregation.—*Lutheran*. We congratulate you, Will. Please tell us what time it is. Is it new standard time?
- '78. Our legal friend, P. M. Gernert, spent the end of the old and the start of the new year in Allentown. He stopped at the Hotel d'Hoats.
- '79. Doctor John K. Reinoehl accompanied the Knights Templar excursion to California to attend the Grand Conclave.
- '80. Rev. John H. Umbenhen, a graduate of Muhlenberg College, Class of 1880, at present residing at Reamstown, Lancaster county, was on Wednesday married to Miss Nettie Donges, of Meyerstown, Lebanon county. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. Fry, of Reading, assisted by Rev. J. W. Klingler.—*Allentown Chronicle and News*. One by one "the boys" drop off. We wish you all happiness, John. Who's next?
- '81. Frank H. Reinoehl is Teller in the Valley National Bank of Lebanon, Pa.
- '81. We understand James T. Woodring has fallen heir to about \$30,000. Quite a little endowment!
- '82. David R. Horne, the genial and the whole-souled Dave, is reading law with C. J. Erdman, Esq., Allentown.
- '82. Jacob W. Lazarus, a theological student, spent his Christmas vacation at his home in our city.
- '83. M. Luther Horne is at present assisting his father, Dr. A. R. Horne, who is Secretary of the Keystone Mutual Benefit Association of Allentown. "Lew," we understand, also intends to become a lawyer.

Exchanges.

For the first time in our new capacity do we sit down to our exchange table and survey the heap of smiling visitors that have poured in upon us for several weeks past. Where so many are waiting for their share of comment, a novice hardly knows where to begin so as not to offend. Having no other guide ; we shall follow our instincts, heightened also by a sense of politeness, and open our exchanges for this number with the *Lutherville Seminary* which arrived in good time with its usual bright and neat appearance, showing that more tender hands than man's are sustaining it on its successful career. We were especially charmed with the good taste and practical common sense displayed in the contribution signed "Album." This article should be read by every young person in the land, and its truths stored up in the heart to the end that all may grow up in purity of thought, word and deed ; thus insuring sanctity to family ties and prosperity to our glorious country.

The *College Student* in its last issue stated that it had failed to receive the October and November numbers of the MONTHLY. Our Business Manager informed us that both of the above numbers were forwarded as usual, and he is therefore unable to explain the mystery. There is evidently a mistake somewhere, and we are extremely sorry that it has occurred. The *Student* is one of our most welcome visitors, and we are anxious to see a copy of each issue on our exchange table. We have been acquainted with it from its early infancy ; aye, even from its very birth, and have watched its steady growth and development with interest. From a small unbound sheet of fourteen pages it has grown into a bright, newsy and tastefully printed periodical of twenty pages. It is a magazine, in every way worthy of the Institution whose talent is employed on its staff ; and in this month, the third anniversary of its birth, we offer our hearty congratulations and well-wishes for its future.

The *Hagerstown Seminary Monthly* has such a smack of native freshness and originality about it, and a style so peculiar to itself, as to make it a most welcome visitor. The description of the "fourth floor" of the Seminary Building which appeared in the December issue is particularly minute and graphic, and in the names applied to the different avenues, halls, and rooms,

shows an extended classical knowledge, as well as a remarkable familiarity with ancient geographical localities. The finished translations from the French and German give evidence of the careful attention which these languages receive at the hands of the young ladies ; whilst the " locals " are so naive and sprightly as to excite the risibilities of the most confirmed and crusty old bachelor. We think, however, that a great many of them would more properly come under the head of " personals," and believe that the addition of a " Personal " column would be an improvement in the right direction.

We admire the neat appearance and tasty get-up of the *Pennsylvania College Monthly*. It is printed in large, full type, on a good quality of paper, and is ably and successfully conducted. The feature of the last number is an article entitled : " The Value of the Ancient Classics " by " Nemo," which in our judgment is especially worthy of attention. It is an able defense of the " Classics " as a proper study in every College curriculum, as over against that false theory, now so prevalent in some quarters, which would seek to exclude, or at least, relegate them to a position of minor importance.

All our exchanges are equally welcome, and we regret that, for this month, we must forego the pleasure of a little friendly chit-chat with them ; and the hackneyed excuse : " Want of time and space " must justify the omission.

College Locals.

- Ice.
- Rain.
- Snow.
- Skating,
- Sleighing,
- And Falling.
- The Christmas Tree !
- Santa Claus has come.
- A mince-pie for a lunch.
- The Holidays are o'er, New Year's come.
- Listen to the jingling of the merry, merry bells.
- Examinations passed off nicely. So did some of " the boys."

—Subscription for the MONTHLY per year, one dollar *in advance*.

—How many tried to get subscribers for the MONTHLY during vacation?

—This is the joyful season during which, as a rule, man *proposes* and her father *disposes*.

—Our MONTHLY has found refuge under the auspicious wings of the two Literary Societies.

—Public and private instructions on “kissing” are given by the “PORTER” of our Glee Club.

—Several of “the boys” delivered festival orations; the majority kept a New Year’s Watch over somebody else’s sister.

—The students have almost all returned. Their pleasant countenances testify that they enjoyed a Merry Christmas and that they entered happily upon the duties of another New Year.

—Get your partners, boys. The Lecture Course is well nigh a question of the present. Rich treat! Surpasses any previous similar attempt! First lecture by Prof. Richards on the eve of the 21st inst.

—The Seniors’ college life is fast drawing to a close. What part of the scholastic year still remains will be for them a busy season. The Lecture Course, Class Day Exercises, Examinations, and Commencement Day—such topics as these engage their thoughts and demand their most careful consideration.

—The WEEKLIES of our Literary Societies have a world-wide reputation and a great circulation. The vibrations which originate in their respective sanctums oscillate and are appreciated as far north as Gustavus Adolphus, St. Peter, Minn.; east to Yale, “City of Elms;” south to Mission Valley, Texas; and west to San Francisco.

—The Christmas festival of the Hanover and First Ward Mission Schools were successes and well attended. The orators of the latter, Messrs. Krauss and Weiskotten, acquitted themselves very creditably. The “Dry trio of Weicksel and Kretschman” also established their reputation as efficient musicians. The pupils of Hanover, by the praiseworthy answers they gave their pastor, demonstrated that those conducting the Sunday-school have not wrought in vain.

—Various conjectures are made concerning the late arrival of some of our students at the beginning of the present term. If “turkeys” and New Year’s Watches have such a stupefying effect on those who find pleasure in them, what would our professors perhaps recommend as a better course?

—On the 15th inst., Edwin B. Sadtler, left New York City, in connection with the engineering department of the newly and quite recently built vessel “Santa Rosa.” It will be a three months’ voyage of some 17,000 miles. The crew expect to circumnavigate South America, visiting important places on both coasts, and finally landing at Portland, Oregon.

—The regular election of the Sophronian Literary Society, held the 19th ult., resulted as follows: George M. Scheidy, Prest.; G. J. Schaeffer, Vice Prest.; H. K. Weaver, Rec. Sec.; J. W. Richards, Cor. Sec.; H. W. Warmkessel, Treas.; W. J. Finck, Lib.; T. F. German, Asst. Lib.; V. J. Urich and F. F. Fry, Critics; G. E. Shettler, Chaplain; S. N. Potteiger, Editor.

—On Wednesday afternoon, the 19th ult., the Sophronians appropriately and ceremoniously unveiled their recently purchased bust of Dr. Martin Luther, which adds greatly to the neat and simple decoration of their hall. Mr. Eisenbrown, proprietor of extensive marble works at Reading, presented the magnificent pedestal; the bust itself was imported from Germany, and represents the Father of the Reformation in life-like appearance.

—The Freshmen and Sophomoric boys’ conflict at the close of the last session partook of the nature of a regular Indian skirmish. Rooms were upset, property destroyed and *not quite* was a stove cast from the third story. Fighting was almost inevitable. Even the Doctor’s interposition seemed to be of no avail. Suppose our college would have been razed to the ground! If there be a repetition of such an outrage, our worthy Juniors and Seniors should immediately quell the disturbance. Immature trees need pruning and are capable of being straightened.

—It was midnight. Everything had assumed the garb of quietude. The specified time was between twelve and two, Wednesday night, December 19th; the place of concourse Dr. W.’s recitation room. The momentous time had come—the Freshmen were an assembled body. [*They hear a noise, the gait, as it were, of a ghost.*] All is silent and breathless. Some-

body raps at the door.' [*They think 'tis a stranger.*] He knocks again. In all, he knocked thrice before admittance was granted. Because the new-comer had so terribly scared them, they sought revenge. The victim, besides many other things, had to eat an entire cold mince-pie and to box with their "married" man. The latter was presently knocked out of time, aye more, even from his centre of gravity. The following morning, Duncan, for the first time, could truly have said, I am a *Freshman*.

College Personals.

FACULTY.

Dr. Sadtler's scriptural readings in chapel are always very appropriate. At the closing exercises of last session the organist sang a new tune as a solo. The boys at first *refrained*, but all united in singing the last two syllables discordantly and vociferously. The Dr. then arose and read the scriptures beginning with the following significant passage: "Why do the heathen rage?"

Dr. W——'s room is the popular miniature variety theatre of college. New students practise their *roles* in blankets, and the Sophs. their German declamations at midnight.

COLLEGE.

'84. Herman C. F——, when asked to translate "*Amaturus sum*," rendered it "I am in love." This was certainly a startling piece of information to his fellow-classmates. The professor, after beholding him, looked incredulous and replied "No. About to be." Poor Herman gave one look of despair and sat down.

'84. William H. Z—— has now convinced his classmates that he is the champion note taker of that corporation. Every small item of no interest whatever, he is certain to place in its contents and there he allows it to remain. We are unable to state what his object is, but the probability is that he is arranging a series of lectures for the Pottstown public schools.

'84. Billy F—— stated that the river St. Lawrence empties into Lake Ontario, because, otherwise, it would flow towards the North Pole and consequently up hill. *The idea!*

'84. We are anxious to know why "Doc." B—— prefers to spend his vacation at the Trappe rather than at home. Please inform us what the attraction is, "Doc."

'84. "Fatty" E—— made the startling declaration that card playing brings a man to the jug.

'84. George Sch—f—r still subscribes for the *Matrimonial Review*. His subscription is paid up to date.

'85. Edward M. Young has left college and gone into the hardware business.

'85. Eli Y—— has been a very successful canvasser of Dr. Wackernagel's "Life of Luther" during vacation. He also delivered a number of Christmas speeches throughout the county.

'85. Fred. H. Ehinger has discontinued his collegiate studies and gone North.

'85. Will. W—— taught public school during vacation.

'85. Elmer E. J—— expects to leave college—after he graduates.

'85. Adam W—— and some *Mohr* are guilty of mustaching. After five weeks, one of his Sunday school class, perceiving this, thought it necessary to present him with a mustache cup before harvest.

'86. Sam. J. Kistler has gone home on account of sickness.

'86. Harry K. W—— was asked to quote one of Solomon's proverbs, whereupon he with confident air replied, "It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country."

'86. Nelson F. S——, in Physics, defined exosmose "out" and endosmose "in." Hereafter, when the tutor comes around, Nelson should use the following terms: "All endosmose," or "My chum is exosmose."

'86. Fred. E. L—— gives the following recipe for constructing a thermometer: "Take a glass tube; heat it; place it in warm water; then examine; if the mercury has not risen in the tube, give it up."

'86. Once as C. W. J—ff—s was walking along the street, he saw a bone which a dog had left there. Desiring to be scriptural, he exclaimed: "I see the bone with which Balaam slew Samson."

'87. Ralph M—— has been appointed by his class to stump the country during the coming campaign.

'87. Wyatt K—— recommended one of his classmates to go to the Bible to find out all about Thanksgiving day.

'87. John C. D—— met with an unfortunate accident. While

out sleighing with a young lady of this city, the horse took fright and ran away.

'87. W. W. K-m-l-ch desires to inform all to beware when he gets mad. His angry passions are ungovernable. At the recent Freshman initiation, when challenged to a glove fight, he declined, saying that he was too mad to fight.

'87. "Possum" R—— and "Sleepy" K——, whose pedestrian powers are well known, had resolved to take a stroll to Reading. But upon examining the nature of the ground, the state of the weather, the distance, and the condition of their feet, they abandoned the project.

PREPDOM.

Capt. Platt has left. Cause unknown.

Al. S—— has gone South for the remainder of his life. Strange—his life lasted only one week.

Ulysses Nase has also left. He will prepare privately for the next Freshman class.

JANITORIUM

Prof. A. Rau, president of the Janitorium, has invented an automatic snow shovel. He is a noted lexicographer, but considers himself adequate to the emergency. He possesses a gigantic intellect, and is a man of great capacity. His chair should be endowed.

General College News.

The total revenues of Yale, including all departments, amounts to \$1,938,089.

Ten thousand dollars are to be expended on the new Athletic grounds at Harvard.

The Freshman Class of Harvard, which numbers 280, is the largest in her history.

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Muhlenberg Monthly.

VOL. I.

ALLENTOWN, PA., FEB., 1884.

No. 7.

University Studies.

BY PROF. W. WACKERNAGEL, D. D.

The London "Times" recently said: "Germany is the great school-house of the world." No one but a Frenchman disputes this assertion. The number of students from abroad, who go to that school-house, is constantly increasing. The American students form a considerable part of that eager crowd. It may happen, that even one of our own graduates sets out for Germany; not for sight-seeing only, but for study in one of her twenty-two universities. Our worthy A. B. hopes to become a preacher of the Gospel and goes therefore to that high school (Hochschule is the German for university), whose theological faculty possesses a distinctive Lutheran character. There are several of that type, e. g. Rostock on the Baltic, Erlangen near Nuremberg and Leipzig in Saxony. The last named is a favorite resort of American students in every branch of learning.

The matter of expense is, quite naturally, foremost with our friend. Well, a sitting-room with bed-chamber attached, is rented for \$5 a month; the person who keeps the room clean, asks 50 cents a month; the fuel during winter costs about \$6. Breakfast in German fashion, i. e. coffee and rolls, 5 cents, a substantial dinner 20 cents, supper 15-20 cents a day. The im-matriculation-fee is \$4, tuition-fee about \$5 a week; 75 cents per semester entitle to the daily use of the university reading-room. The summing-up can easily be done by the reader.

The next thing in order is the outline of the course of studies to be pursued. Our friend will do like his German commilitones and not at once limit his time to the "Brotstudium," but devote a fair portion of the first year to the completion of his college-

studies. He will engage (Germ. belegen) the following lectures for the first semester :

A. Theology—Church History 4 hours ; Encyclopedia and Methodology of Theological Science, 1 hour ; Old Test. Exegesis, 4 hours ; New Test. Exegesis, 4 hours.

B. Philosophy—History of Philosophy, 1 hour.

C. Philology—a Greek or Roman writer, 1 hour ; history of German Literature, 2 hours.

In the second semester will be taken up :

A. Theology—Church History, 4 hours ; O. T. Isagogics, 2 hours ; O. T. Exegesis, 3 hours ; N. T. Exegesis, 5 hours.

B. Philosophy—History of Philosophy, 1 hour.

C. Philology—Same lectures as above.

It is not my intention to give the whole of a four years' course. It was only my purpose to give some general ideas of the matter in hand. What I happen to know of the attainments of our young men, leads me to the conclusion, that it is safer for them, first to graduate in our seminary and afterwards to spend one year at least in a German university. Happy the man who can do it!

Science and Materialism.

BY PROF. S. C. SCHMUCKER, '82.

It is so frequently stated just now, as almost to pass unchallenged, that the study of the Natural Sciences makes Materialists of men. There seems to be a wide-spread opinion that he who wishes to keep his reverence and love for God pure, sincere and full, dare not drink too deeply of human knowledge. The general tenor of the argument of those who hold such an opinion is something like this.

Amongst the great Scientists it is rare to find a thorough and sincere Christian. Even physicians often, forced as they are to look upon the human body as a machine requiring proper attention and repair in order to secure the proper performance of its functions, become indifferent to the ideas of a divine creator, and lose their respect for the Christian religion.

Of course all grant that there are noble exceptions to this rule, but they look on these exceptions as merely enforcing the general principle. May we not steal a few moments to look into this

matter a little more closely and determine, if possible, whether these things are so?

Any line of thought, if pursued to the exclusion of all others, makes men one-sided, and the person who studies in this way will unquestionably see the world and all mankind through glasses of his own tinting.

The student of law (and I mean in this and the following instance such an one as devotes himself to his own branch to the exclusion of all others) becomes entirely permeated with the legal standard of right and wrong, losing sight of the distinction between actions which are contrary to the natural laws of morality, and such as are contrary merely to statute ; or, in more general terms, not seeing the difference between abstract right and utility or expediency.

Again : The speculator, studious of corners and futures, fails entirely to realize that what may be a great commercial success, may entail much suffering to masses of humble people. Did he realize the ultimate result of his actions there is no doubt, in most cases, he would hesitate; but, blinded by his own special study and delight, he sees nothing of this.

To this general law the student of science is no exception and he will naturally fall into the same kind of error as his fellow-men of other pursuits.

Now the cause of much of the strife frequently indulged in between theologians and scientists lies in this. Science studies the life of man, its origin and development. In this it enters largely into the same field as theology does. Each views the question through its own tinted glasses, and we hear the old dispute as to whether the shield is silver or golden, when in truth it is both. Such diversities of opinion as might naturally and harmlessly arise, are intensified by the fact that the one is eminently conservative, the other as eminently radical. Hence extreme views on either side are all the farther apart.

In this, as in all other matters, Ovid's old saying, *medio tutissimus ibis*," will hold good. We must discriminate between religion and theology. One is of God, the other of men. Religion is the expression of God's precepts ; theology means understanding of those precepts. The one is "immutable, eternal, fixed as the firmament of heaven," the other naturally progres-

sive, advancing *pari passu* with man's intellectual and moral development.

On the other hand, we must discriminate between science and scientific speculation. Science is the "classified knowledge of external nature ;" scientific speculation, man's understanding of the processes of nature. The former, in its truest sense, is fixed, the latter is progressive. As no man is considered less a Christian for not agreeing with all Dorner says on the future life, so is no man less a scientist for not assenting to all the assertions of Huxley or Darwin.

If we bring to the study of science a fervent and devout spirit, and make our religious training move on at equal pace with it we need have no fears. It will be well with us if we remember the words of the wise Gamaliel, "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught ; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it." Who better than the student of science can understand and appreciate the beautiful passage, "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork !"

A Wild Duck Hunt in Texas.

BY PROF. R. MORRIS SMITH, '83.

Whatever project may be begun, there is always more or less preparation required for its accomplishment.

Several weeks before the appointed time, our minds were in a constant flurry as to what our success would be. Week after week slowly passed away and at last came the long-expected day.

It was on a bright Saturday morning in the month of December ; the sun arose in his splendor, conveying gladness to the hearts of our little band ; but few clouds were floating across the blue arch of the heavens ; all was mirth and joy ; no circumstance could mar the pleasure of the party.

In such a mood we saddled our mustangs, having previously clad ourselves in hunting apparel, with sombreros slung across our heads and with guns polished sufficiently to scare even the tamest ducks.

Our leader, being very well acquainted with the country, took us about six miles through chaparral and other thickets until we

reached the Guadalupe River, when the whole party plunged in and soon reached the other side.

Putting spurs to our horses, we struck out boldly for our encampment, yet about three miles distant.

At last the ranch appeared in sight and, loping over the extensive prairie into which we had now entered, we soon came upon another party who was to join us in our sport.

Staking our ponies for a few minutes and recuperating sufficiently, we loaded our weapons and were now prepared for our enemies, which were yet some distance away.

Conscious that a retaliation of fire was not to be feared, we advanced steadily and at the same time cautiously, lest some sentinel might give an alarm and cause all to beat a hasty retreat.

When about four hundred yards within the lakes, for a second time we staked our horses and separating into companies with a captain over each and getting on hands and knees we crawled the rest of the distance, each company in a different direction, until the lake was satisfactorily surrounded, so that escape was well nigh impossible unless *some* would fall victims to our fire.

After all were supposed to be in readiness, the signal was given by our general, and the report of a dozen guns fell upon the air and the shot of just that number upon the poor, unsuspecting ducks who were all huddled together and covered the entire lake.

Confusion became general. Without raising a flag of truce or even offering any conditions of peace, they escaped just at the place where no one could be stationed, viz: directly overhead; but as they raised their bodies out of the water, a volley was again discharged, leaving many struggling ducks behind.

All being now quiet, we determined to ascertain the result of our contest, when to our utter surprise, twenty-nine of the feathery tribe lay killed and fifteen wounded, which were soon dispatched and laid alongside of their former associates.

Satisfied with our first attack, we resolved to hold fort for some time longer in some weeds near by and await the reappearance of our hostile *friends*. In the dim distance, flocks numbering as high as two or three thousand, could be seen approaching us, but all further attempts at this lake proved futile.

By this time the craving of the inner man became too intense, and all to a man resolved to return to the ranch and satiate our bodily wants. Ruts, gullies and small ravines were not now

heeded, and each one strove to be first in camp. Inexperienced in horsemanship, as your humble servant was, he brought up the rear, meditating whether the midnight ride of Paul Revere was any more dangerous apparently than was that of the rest of the party.

On arriving at the ranch we were kindly informed that dinner was a thing of the past, as it was already past four o'clock, and that we had to wait another half hour before the feast could be spread. All of the party were quiet, as fatigue had overtaken each one; the only one stirring was "Dave," a gentleman of color, who, we were informed, was our cook.

Surprised at having such a cook we watched his movements intently and saw him set to work, preparing our victuals with "unwashed hands." This did not in the least disturb the keenness of our appetites.

Goat's flesh was the first thing prepared, then followed some kind of a mixture which the Mexicans denominate "Pan De Maize;" and Americans, corn-bread. This, with some coffee and molasses, as black as the gentleman that made it, constituted our banquet, which made us all as happy as kings, or as kings are supposed to be.

Divesting our horses of their saddles we spread our blankets and using the saddles as pillows, consigned ourselves to the strengthening arms of Morpheus for a short time.

After being refreshed somewhat by our nap, we determined to make a second onslaught, which was done in a manner similar to the first and with equally good success.

The sun by this time was waning in the West and conscious that a ride of nine miles still lay before us we again mounted our ponies, after having tied our ducks to our saddles, and set out on our journey homeward.

Nothing marred the pleasure of the occasion and one circumstance greatly increased our mirth and joy. Our friend, Harry, thinking himself to be an expert rider, infused such a spirit into his pony as to cause him to act the "bucking broncho" and send his rider lightly ahead while he waited patiently for a second mount.

This closed our day's experience in duck-hunting. We arrived home shortly after dusk and packed seventy-five ducks, which were equally distributed among our band. This day's sport form-

ed the most memorable of our experiences in the "Lone Star State," with but one exception, viz., "A Cattle round-up" in company with a lot of cow-boys.

The Individuality of the Student.

BY S. G. WEISKOTTEN, '84.

When from the pages of some celebrated writer men fix upon some significant saying or precept condensed into a few, vigorous, pointed words, they are too apt to take it in an unconnected position, to give it unconditioned credence or to reject it because they will not take the pains to examine it in all its connections and relations, and to find out in what way it may lead to the elucidation and establishment of the great truth involved.

The cause of this almost universal error is the great lack of individuality, the want of that corner-stone of character, that key to success. Young men and especially students see certain persons worshipped by the world, crowned with the highest honors, praised and extolled by the ignorant as well as the learned and enrolled among the great men of the world. Naturally they wonder what renders them so conspicuous and raises them above the common level. They see peculiarities and traits of character which distinguish these men from their contemporaries. They observe certain actions and single deeds which they at once attribute to the greater development of some one faculty. Soon they begin to imitate one or the other, assuming their peculiarities of manner, expression and action, quoting their sayings as gospel truth, studying their lives so as to conform their own to them as much as possible, and thus hoping to rise and shine before the world.

The student leading, as it were, a mere theoretical existence, having not yet entered the stern realities of life, and unacquainted with the battles and struggles which he must undergo to secure recognition, is too apt to imitate some celebrated man, too prone to use another man's last for himself, too often inclined to lose sight of the great difference of circumstances. We have seen students affect the style, quote the sayings, imitate the ways, assume the characteristics and try hard to acquire the supposed character of some favorite personage, thus hoping to make

their mark in the world. We have seen those same men, a year after graduation, entirely changed and all the starch of assumed greatness taken out of them. The effort of imitation has proved a failure and their own individuality has been suppressed, stunted and covered up by assumed habits and unnatural peculiarities.

Why is it that so many of our college graduates are never heard of after they leave their *alma mater*? Why do they sink into obscurity so soon? Why do so few, even of those who have stood highest in their classes place their names on the world's roll of honor? It is undoubtedly owing to the moulding which the student's character receives. During the years in which it is developing and becoming fixed he is engaged in theorizing, sophisticating and sometimes even moralizing. He is filling his mind with ancient lore and wisdom. Nearly all the influences which act upon his character are foreign to himself, acquired from the writings of others. His individuality is constantly acted upon by the thoughts, lives and individuality of men of the past. His character is moulded by them, so that the student as truthfully as the aged sire, may be said to live in the past.

With all these outward influences acting upon them it is not strange that so many students lose their individuality or have it so stunted as to be of no account. No wonder that so many never rise to great heights when they have lost the passport to success. Does it seem strange that none but the strong can succeed?

We do not wish to create the impression that the lives, deeds and characters of the great men of the past should not be studied and extolled. Far from it, for that is one of the greatest helps for developing this individuality. The fault lies with the student who does not use this knowledge to unfold his own character but seeks merely to imitate, who hopes to become great by wearing another man's dress to hide his own insignificant self. As long as students entirely forget and lose themselves in the study and admiration of others and undertake to form their characters after the moulds of other men, so long they will be but shadows and intellectual shams, for there is hardly a truer mark of a little mind than a servile imitation of others; but develop individuality and you develop the *man* in the fullest, noblest and grandest sense of the word.

What We Expect.

BY WM. J. FINCK, '84.

To speak subjectively of the needs of our college implies not only that such really exist but also that we expect more or less from our friends and supporters. We expect it and we think we have a right to do so. Our college belongs to the people of our Synod, and they should bestow upon it the care and attention which an institution so young as ours demands ; they should be acquainted with its needs and necessities and support it generously and liberally. No college is self-supporting and independent and ours especially deserves a kind remembrance and substantial assistance.

First of all we need a Professor of Latin. The duties of this department are at present discharged by three other professors with more or less inconvenience to each one of them. Let us have a full corps of instructors, all well endowed. Several of them at present have no endowments at all, while those of others are insufficient or only partly made up. Nothing encourages a man so much as a good pecuniary remuneration for his labors, and men, who, like our professors, have spent so much of their time and capital to prepare themselves for such a lofty position, deserve the highest possible salaries for their services.

We want more students. We have about seventy at present, but we would like to have one hundred. This is not a large number to expect, for we have room for fifty more. We look to our own and sister Synods for them. Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts are represented besides our own state, Pennsylvania. We cannot expect many students from these more distant states, but let the fame of Muhlenberg diffuse itself along radii of infinite lengths and let even remote sections of our land send us young men to be educated. But upon our own state and Synod we must depend for the majority of our students. From every county and township they ought to flock together to our classic halls. In our Synod we have over eighty thousand communicant church-members and every congregation of two hundred ought to be able to send us a student every four years, and larger congregations a number in proportion to their size. Very much depends upon the minister in this respect. If he takes no interest in our institution, if he fails

to recommend it to his people, if he makes no effort to advertise it in his charge, if he can sit by and allow his church members to send their sons elsewhere for a college education, we can expect no students from his flock. But if every one does all in his power to send us recruits, great will be the joy and prosperity at Muhlenberg. Therefore we cry, send us more students, fill up this place, crowd the house. The walls, if too small, must expand before the mystic power of prosperity's irresistible progress.

But all that come to our college should come well prepared. Our standard is high and a good fundamental knowledge to begin with, is of the greatest importance. Most all cities and towns in our Synod are furnished with schools where this preliminary education can be advantageously obtained. If not, then let academies be established. These will answer a double purpose. They will furnish a preparation especially suited for the course of studies laid down in our catalogue, and always supply us with men for the Freshmen classes. Allentown should above all have an academy, independent of college and separated from it. Academical departments connected with colleges are rarely a success. Preparatorians and collegians are not combinable elements. Upon mixing, the preparatorian is precipitated with effervescence. To Philadelphia we look for very much, though we do not think that she needs a special preparatory school. There are a dozen and one institutions within her limits that would serve the purpose. But surprisingly few are prepared for us. With a Lutheran population of at least twenty thousand, she has now two students enlisted in our ranks.

Let us have a business-agent. We need one. Other institutions employ men in this capacity and reap vast harvests, and it is a matter of surprise that we are without such an essential officer. We have needed him for years. But it is not too late. The work still remains to be done. Do not mistake our idea of a business-manager. He is not to be a beggar, but a man of business tact and practical skill, a financier, a travelling representative and advertiser, and an orator who can remove the covering from our college, bring it plainly before the world, and with whole-souled eloquence present its claims, set forth its advantages, and arouse in the minds of our intelligent people an earnest desire to help and patronize our institution.

We expect our Alumni to take their *alma mater* to heart,

Suppose each one of the one hundred and eighty-four who have been graduated from our college, would do all in his power to assist us, would take up his pen in our behalf, raise his voice for our benefit and open his pocket-book for our pecuniary furtherance, how much could be accomplished! How soon would our needs be supplied and our expectations realized!

Church Worship.

BY JOHN J. FOUST, '83.

It is not the object of the writer of this article to present arguments in behalf of any particular denomination, but rather to make a few remarks with reference to the manner in which the individual members of a congregation worship, without regard to any belief or doctrine. It is evident to all that, although all denominations are striving for the same end, yet there is a great diversity of opinion, and consequently there are different factions which eventually constitute churches. It might be asked, why is this the case? The commonly accepted answer is that "Many men have many minds," and all are desirous of having their opinions accepted as the correct and universal belief. Firm conviction of error and a conscientious devotion to truth are often the causes of these sects.

Whatever the causes of the difference of opinion may be, we notice that there is a difference even in the manner of professing this belief. When we enter some churches we are impressed with the fact that there is a general participation in the exercises. Every individual present seems to be earnest in performing his part, and there is an air about the whole which shows that they mean what they say. All seem to be intent to appreciate the entire sermon, to listen attentively while the services are read by the pastor, and to join heartily in the singing or whatever else it is their duty to perform. When we leave such a meeting we feel that we most assuredly have derived some benefit from having been present.

There are, however, some churches into which this feeling does not seem to have entered. The pastor and a paid choir seem to be the only ones who are in earnest. The choir renders its part very artistically and with great credit to itself. The congregation seems to be entirely passive and the worship merely the execu-

tion of an established form in a disinterested way. True it is that with the latter there may be a deeper sense of the necessity of worship and the blessed results of continued faithfulness to the church, yet "out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and if there is a firm conviction of the propriety of worship there will also be a hearty participation in all the exercises.

It remains to be said whether or not a desire to be aristocratic dictates such a method, but at all events, the church should be free from all deeds which are prompted by worldly desires. The church is a divine institution founded on earth for the salvation of men, and this object of the church should not be overlooked. If the church members are not earnest enough to enter into the spirit of church worship, how will those be convinced who as yet have not joined it? Surely this will not have the desired effect. On the other hand, there should be no fanatics within the pale of the church, but an earnestness in the affairs and worship of the church should prevail, which proves that those who profess Christianity intend to practice it.

Perhaps there is no better example of *faithfulness* in the discharge of the duties of the church, than that afforded by the Catholics. Nowhere can we find such sincere devotion to their religion. When passing their church they will tip the hat in reverence to the very building, and when engaged in worship nothing can distract their attention while they are telling their beads or repeating many Ave Marias. Such devotion to principle must eventually bring about good results. Churches would be strengthened, and the bond of union instead of being constantly severed because of strifes and difficulties, would ever be renewed.

This earnestness in worship, however, must not become the cloak for hypocrisy. The former is only praiseworthy when it springs from a heart which has become the dwelling place of a strong faith in the doctrines of the church. Hypocrisy can never be too severely condemned, and only when every vestige thereof is removed, will there be that true worship which is commendable.

—Perpetual aiming at wit is a very bad part of conversation. It is done to support a character : it generally fails : it is a sort of insult on the company, and a constraint upon the speaker.—
Swift.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

NEVER before in the history of colleges has the question of physical exercise received as much attention as at the present time. Lectures are read and books are written upon this subject. Nor does it end here, but colleges in which the physical exercise of their students never received much attention at the hands of the proper authorities are awakening and putting up the necessary buildings and procuring the requisite apparatus; and institutions of learning, whose boast it was to possess the finest gymnasium buildings, equipped with all the necessary apparatus, now tear down their old buildings and in their place erect new and costly edifices, fitted out with the best and latest-improved apparatus, which, together with the training of every student who avails himself of these opportunities, are to be placed under the charge of a competent manager.

This practical recognizance by the most intelligent and influential men of our land of the need of systematic physical training for the student and indeed for all persons of a sedentary character is

most cheering, and is surely hastening on that day, not far distant, we hope, when every school building in the union, from the magnificent structures of our large cities to the unassuming country school-house, shall possess sufficient apparatus to enable a competent teacher systematically to develop the bodies of his scholars, so that all may grow up with *mens sana in corpore sano*."

Shall this question agitate the length and breadth of the land and receive no attention from the students of Muhlenberg College? Shall we, because we can not vie with our older and richer sister-institutions in this branch of education, sit down helplessly and permit the hours of youth to speed by without doing anything to improve the casket which contains the precious gem of the soul? We must not deceive ourselves with the idea that physical exercise is impossible without the expense of thousands of dollars upon buildings and apparatus. If a man is really in earnest about it he can find means of taking sufficient exercise, and that, too, with the outlay of very little or no money. During the greater part of winter and far into spring the slushiness of the streets prevents the student from indulging in walks of any large extent. If the ice is good, skating may take its place, but this continues for but a comparatively short time. We need something handier—something we can stow away into a corner of our rooms—by which to work up our relaxed muscles. The poet Bryant tells us of a home gymnasium which consisted of a pair of light dumb-bells, a horizontal bar and a light chair used a la Indian-club. With these equipments he was in the habit of exercising himself daily. There is no doubt but that his good health and vigorous old age were mainly the results of his habitual physical exercise. That master of English style, Addison, in one of the numbers of his "Spectator" tells us that he was in the daily habit of ringing a pair of dumb-bells.

Every young man can supply himself with a wand, a horizontal bar, a pair of dumb-bells and Indian-clubs. If he is unable to buy these articles he can make them himself. Every college-student with a hatchet, a good pocket knife and the exercise of a little patience can make all of the above articles, with perhaps the exception of the dumb-bells and these can be procured at a small expense. If systematic exercise with this apparatus is indulged in, results will follow which will surpass even the most sanguine

hopes of the aspirant after strength and manly beauty. It is not our wish, nor does the space allow it, to prescribe the nature of the exercise to be adopted to produce these results. At a small expense standard works can be procured upon this subject which will give the necessary information. Such books can also be found on the shelves of the Libraries of our College Literary Societies.

We would like to see all of our students give this question more consideration and follow the conclusions to which such considerations must inevitably lead an intelligent person. Remember, boys, the free application of pure, fresh water to the body and proper exercise bring not only health and happiness, but also the strength of a Hercules combined with the beauty of an Apollo.

[T has been, and is still, our custom to forward a number of extra copies of each issue of the MONTHLY to such of the Alumni as have not yet subscribed. As our college is comparatively young yet, the number of its alumni is not large; and it is therefore necessary that each and every alumnus should be a regular subscriber for the MONTHLY. It is taken for granted that all who were at one time connected with the college will feel an interest in any enterprise which may be undertaken by the students here at present; and yet we are sorry to say that some of the early alumni of this institution have thus far failed to respond, and have given no tangible evidence that they feel any interest in the college paper. This is certainly a wrong state of affairs. We attempt by means of our journal to do all that lies in our power to further the interests of our Alma Mater, and we feel that in turn we have some claim upon the support of the alumni. We are too modest to expatiate upon the merits of the paper ourselves, but will leave each one to judge of it for himself. It is still in its early infancy, and like all infants, it must learn to creep before it can walk. We hope that the creeping-period may soon be over, and will try to act upon all suggestions that may be offered for its improvement. We are somewhat hampered, however, by the lack of funds to carry out our projects, and unless the alumni give us their full and hearty support, we will not be able to make the MONTHLY such a representative of Muhlenberg as she deserves to have. We have no doubt that every alumnus, without a single exception, upon receiving a copy of the MONTHLY is pleased to

see this evidence of growth and improvement in his Alma Mater, and in his heart wishes it success; yet, if he fails to "sympathize" with the movement to the extent of \$1.00, his well-wishes do us no good. It is his name, accompanied by that small amount, that revives the drooping spirits of the business manager and furthers the interests of the college and its MONTHLY. Therefore let every alumnus aid us materially by sending us his subscription at an early date.

BY a recent action of the faculty all students late at recitation will receive a tardy-mark for each and every offence. This will be counted as a mark of demerit and will detract one-eighth from the record for that recitation. If these marks be frequent it is evident that in the course of a session they will serve to lower the average considerably. On the short winter mornings of December and January those town students residing at a distance from the building find it rather difficult to be on hand promptly for the 8 o'clock recitation, and since the passage of the new rule, have been obliged to "stir their stumps," in order to avoid the tardy-marks. Happily, however, the days are steadily growing longer, and the difficulties are proportionately diminishing. It is presumed, therefore, that the professors will find very few opportunities for enforcing the new law, and that the notations, in consequence, will not suffer.

THE Senior lecture course has been a decided success so far. The people of Allentown, we are happy to say, can appreciate a good lecture, as is shown by the full houses that have assembled to listen to the first three lectures of the course. The college chapel was crowded with an intelligent and appreciative audience on each occasion. Had it not been for the inclemency of the weather on the evening of the 29th of January, no doubt a larger number would have gathered to listen to Dr. Higbee. However, in spite of the weather, the chapel was comfortably filled.

On the evening of the 21st of January, Prof. Richards opened the course with a lecture on "A Theatrical Part." The Professor is a very popular lecturer. He was engaged by the two preceding Senior classes and always drew a large audience. In his usual humorous and instructive vein he held the attention of the audience for over an hour.

"Classical Studies" was the subject of the lecture given by Dr.

E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, on the evening of Jan. 28th. He referred to the great agitation which is at present felt in educated circles concerning the relative importance of the physical sciences and the classics. With a master-hand he described the classics as the study of a grand manifestation of the human soul in its highest state of development and the physical sciences as having to do with matter alone. Although he advised every one to give due importance to the sciences yet he made an eloquent appeal to the young men to regard the classics as of higher importance.

On the evening of Feb. 4th a large audience listened to "The Young Man of the Period," delivered by Rev. S. G. Wagner, D. D., of Allentown. He directed the attention of his audience to the fact that, to a great extent, young men fill prominent places in the state, in the church and in society. He dwelt with eloquence upon the glorious deeds achieved by young men, yet he clearly showed what evils result if the interests of a nation are placed into the hands of youth, unrestrained by the ripe experience of age. He pointed out the cause of this prominence of the young man of the period, urged the proper training of the young and closed with a stirring appeal to the young men of the college. The rapt attention with which the audience listened to the lecture showed the interest with which it was received.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Feb. 11th, by Dr. J. Fry, of Reading, on "Wanted—A Man."

WE wish to call the attention of the students to our advertising columns. This department constitutes an important feature of every college magazine and deserves as careful attention from its readers as those pages which are devoted to literary and other matters. Our business managers are at present engaged in soliciting advertisements from the business men of Allentown, and are steadily swelling the number. In looking over our exchanges we notice that it is the universal feeling among students that they should deal only with those who advertise in the college paper. They have, as a class, adopted the motto, "Patronize those who patronize us." This is the principle which governs business men in their transactions, and we think it no more than right for students to observe the same principle and make their purchases from such merchants as show their desire to

further the welfare of the college by giving us their advertisements. Our advertisers are reliable and trustworthy tradesmen, deserving of all confidence; and unless you can get goods cheaper and strike better bargains elsewhere, you should patronize them *only*.

If we pursue this course our merchants will find it a stroke of policy not to turn our soliciting business manager away empty-handed, but to gladden his heart by yielding to his persistent demands. The custom of a body of 100 or more students is not to be despised, and as they remain in the city during ten months of the year it follows that the local merchants supply most of their wants. Whenever any of you wish to make a purchase therefore, "consult the authorities" first of all, and then empty your plethoric purse upon the counter of the smiling merchant who advertises in THE MONTHLY.

LEAP YEAR! and the month of February, too! How full of golden possibilities for the unmarried individual of every age, from the beardless youth to the crusty old bachelor! What an opportunity the addition of that single day gives to the gushing and buxom damsel, and the querulous and superannuated "belated sister!" The "leap year" was instituted for the purpose of recovering the day lost during the course of the preceding four, and custom has decreed that the single members of the fair sex shall be permitted to use it for the purpose of capturing the bashful swains who have been "lying around loose" waiting for some one to pick them up. Of course this is a blunt way of putting it, and yet by many sly and covert measures the ladies may accomplish their purpose indirectly. They can organize sleighing parties and invite the young men to accompany them, call around and offer to take them out skating, escort them to the theatre, and all under the protection of the word "leap year." The order of things is exactly reversed, and we don't know which parties are the gainers by it. We believe it is no more than just that the young men should thus have past favors returned, and on the other hand, it is fair that the ladies be allowed to do a little courting themselves. It should end, however, with the close of the year, as the usual order is undoubtedly the safest. How awkward a bashful young man would feel to find himself besieged by a love-sick maiden, who would cast herself at his feet after the

most approved fashion, and, with hands pressed to her heart, and a "soulfully intense" expression of countenance beseech him to become her husband! Beware, all ye "ladies' men," so long as the calendar indicates '84, that ye do not find yourself in this predicament!

Our Alumni.

- '70. Rev. William H. Kuntz is a Lutheran minister and preaches at Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
- '71. Eugene C. Lochman, Esq., expects to enter into partnership with his brother in the drug business.
- '71. Rev. Achilles J. Long is spreading Luther's doctrine at Stouchsburg, Pa.
- '72. Rev. Samuel W. Kuhns can be found in Columbus, Ohio.
- '73. Two of the "boys" of '73 also are ministers in Ohio—Geo. H. Gerberding at Jewett, and Julius A. J. Zahn at North Lima.
- '73. Frank C. Erdman is an M. D. at Centre Valley, Pa.
- '74. Rev. Asaph E. Erdman is located at Nazareth, Pa.
- '76. John D. Uhrich, Esq., has been appointed Notary Public by Governor Pattison. If you do not believe it, let your notes go to protest and see whether he will make an official call.
- '77. George M. Van Buskirk is a lawyer at Pottstown, Pa.
- '77. Rev. John Sander is stationed at Ridgway, Pa.
- '78. Dr. Henry H. Herbst, lately of Reading, has removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he is following his profession.
- '79. Rev. John N. Wetzler is a Lutheran minister at Curtin, Pa.
- '79. Rev. Julius W. Knapp can be seen at Liverpool, N. Y.
- '80. James F. Beates is still at the Theological Seminary, but expects to finish this year. "Jim" is editor of the *Indicator*, a paper published by the students and devoted to the interests of the Seminary.
- '80. Every now and then the rotund figure and smiling face of our genial ministerial friend, J. W. Klingler, are seen at Muhlenberg. Walker is flourishing and reports his labors as very encouraging. He also says he is well fed, of which we are right glad.

- '81. Frank H. Uhrich, from Myerstown, Pa., is studying theology at the Lutheran Seminary.
- '82. We were glad to see William H. Medlar at College a short time ago. He has nearly recovered from a severe sickness, and is preparing for the ministry.
- '82. Oscar J. Stein is with Dorney & Co., Allentown, Pa. His brother Ed. of '76 is a member of the firm, which deals extensively in furniture.
- '83. Since our last issue we have had pleasant visits from Chas. E. Keck and D. L. Rambo.

Exchanges.

The duties of the exchange table, in our opinion, form the pleasantest feature connected with the editing of a college journal. As our exchanges come in one by one, they are heartily welcomed and their contents eagerly devoured. Whatever is worthy of particular attention is carefully noted and, as far as space permits, is alluded to in our next issue. It is neither our desire nor intention to set ourselves up as wise and knowing critics of the productions of others; nor yet do we propose to flatter and "blarney" for the purpose of gaining the good-will of our exchanges. We will simply endeavor to criticize frankly what we do not approve of, and to notice favorably what is worthy of praise. We try to treat all our exchanges justly, and would ask in turn that they do the same for us.

In the January number of the *Lutherville Seminarian*, which we have just received, we are credited with being the authors of a short pleantry which we clipped from the *Youth's Companion*. Through some mistake the name of the paper was omitted. We do not wish to sail under false colors, but desire to give full credit for everything not our own. Hence this short explanation.

The *Wittenberger*, Springfield, Ohio, is an ably-edited journal. Its editorials are sound and sensible, and have to do with subjects which apply forcibly to students and their studies. Topics of universal interest to schools and colleges are freely discussed by the editors. The locals occupy too much valuable space, but, as a rule, are fresh and interesting. Our former popular instruc-

tor, Dr. E. F. Smith, who is filling the chair of Natural and Applied Sciences in Wittenberg College, is noticed in several of the locals. As news of him is always of interest to his former students at Muhlenberg, we clip the following: "Dr. Smith is working hard to have a post-graduate course next year in the Sciences, and the outlook is encouraging. He has succeeded in impressing the beauties of his favorite study on a number of his students, and doubtless some will stay with him next year." This sounds characteristic of the Doctor, and shows that he still has the knack of making himself popular among his students.

From another of our Western exchanges *The Carthaginian*, we learn that Prof. S. C. Schmucker, '82, "is pushing strongly toward his pet object of a laboratory." We certainly wish our old friend "Sam" all the success possible in his undertaking, and predict that if he once gets a laboratory of his own he will make Carthage College famous by his marvellous discoveries in the science of Chemistry. The *Carthaginian* is a live journal of 20 pages abounding in able articles and entertaining reading matter.

The *National Educator*, a school journal, published by Dr. A. R. Horne, on the 1st and 15th of every month, is one of the most instructive and valuable periodicals for the price (\$1.00), that we have come across for a long time. It is full of information for every one, but more particularly for the teacher and such as are interested in education. Its columns contain suggestions from some of the most eminent educators of our country. Under the head of "personals" we note the following: "Prof. Henry Carver still continues to do good work as principal of schools at Manasquan, N. J. The papers of that place pay him a glowing tribute, and so does State Superintendent Apgar." Prof. Carver was at one time an instructor in our preparatory department, and we are gratified to learn that he is succeeding so well.

The *Dickinson Liberal* delayed to make its appearance until so much of last month had slipped around that we began to fear that we would be deprived of greeting this welcome exchange in this issue. The *Liberal* begins the new year in a new garb which adds greatly to its beauty and is a decided improvement upon its former appearance. We admire the spirit of the *Liberal* in daring to depart from the old-time practice of publishing essays and speeches in its columns, but we think it is not the very best taste to fill the contribution columns of a college journal wholly with

short stories. We perused the contents of the *Liberal* with much pleasure and shall always regard it as one of our most welcome exchanges.

The *Indicator*, published by the students of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Philadelphia, is one of our most punctual exchanges. Although it arose from a very humble beginning of four pages in pamphlet form, it has grown rapidly through the two years of its existence, until now it appears as a handsome journal. Some of the most eminent divines of the Lutheran Church are among the number of its contributors. One looks in vain through its columns for the vapid pyrotechnic display of Sophomoric eloquence upon commonplace and every-day subjects which frequently grace (?) the columns of college journals. We predict a splendid future and a long and prosperous life for the *Indicator*.

We thank the *University Mirror* for his generous magnanimity. But, please, administer your advice and expressions of forgiveness with the "oil of kindness" and not with the "oil of vitrol;" for, you know, we are "young and have much to learn." Yes, oblige us to condescend to do so, if you wish to persuade us that you mean it for our good; lest from your Olympian heights of superiority and importance you so transfix us with your thunderbolts of derision and disdain as to hasten on that direful calamity which your editorial pen so beautifully and poetically calls "coming to grief." Indeed, we learn with heartfelt sorrow that we can not call upon the *Mirror* man for help when that "coming to grief" makes its formidable appearance. Do not be ambitious of playing the Thersites in the editorial camp. We really like you and it would send a pang of grief through our "youthful" hearts to see our generous dispensator of advice suffer any injury through his own heedlessness. We like your exchange column; but, please, for charity's sake, be a little more lenient toward those who are "young and have much to learn."

College Locals.

- Weicksel, Ct., and *Mineralogy*!
- The students' sliding *feats* on the pavement.
- Think of the manly pride in Sophomoric pins!

—Who sang *so sweetly* at the Charity Entertainment? Our Glee Club.

—How crowded the chapel is every time that lectures help to make "the bill of fare."

—Don't forget that Messrs. Pfeuger and Mohr are always ready for your subscriptions. Give them a call, ye students, and others as well.

—On Jan. 8th, the students of Muhlenberg college were the recipients of a rich treat in the form of a lecture on Missionary Work, by Mr. McCreary, who will soon make his home in heathen lands.

—Every effect must have a cause, they say; but it does sometimes require the nicest ingenuity to discover such cause. What can make a man breathlessly run into Dr. W.'s recitation room early in the morning, with the question: "Isn't it time yet?" is more than we would undertake to say. It is reported that Duncan, a very musical gentleman, could give some light on this vexed question if he only chose to do so.

—What a noise and what a talk! The Glee Club said: "We were at Pennsburg, January 26th, and had a jolly time. Says the Speaker for the Delts: "Ha! Ha! our fun came just four days before; we had a *scorching* time." But says Profs. E. and T. and visitor S.: "Our time surpassed it all—a four-horse team—and pretty faces from the other side—and lots of—don't you wish you knew?" All this shows the mysterious spirit linking between the snow—snow—snow, and our boys—boys—boys.

—It was Jan. 11, 1884. At about 4 o'clock P. M. they filed out of the hall, one after another, a volley of snow balls from the windows above came next, and several of the boys were severely (?) wounded before the start was made for Kutztown, the Athens of Berks. We do not wish to accompany the Freshmen as thus they proceed. Joy is ahead—golden visions of a splendid feast *that is yet to be*. They arrived, they saw, they conquered, but who can depict the woes of that homeward trip? *Fantastic* visions *now* floated before their mind's eye, and horror—gloomy horror—was painfully visible on every countenance as once more they reached the college halls early next morning. The Freshmen really had a sleigh-ride!

—The janitor was nowhere to be found—it was time for Chemistry recitation—no bell summoned the boys to their fate—prospects were dark until Assistant General F., of Senior fame, made his appearance, accompanied by Adam's "better half." *He* had a hatchet—*she* had a chair—the door of the bell-room was taken by storm, and the boys filed into Dr. T.'s recitation-room with all the parade of victorious troops.

—Not far from the college building is the home of Prof. R. It afforded the students a good deal of healthy amusement to see a foot-race between the Prof. and his son one morning last week. During the night preceding Nature spread a mantle of ice all over their path so as to make things more smooth, and the result was most glorious for the older man, who reached the College building just a little more than a second before his son. We have not yet been able to learn how much "betting-money" changed hands.

—Several times during the present session we have been introduced to specimens of New England winters, and we are bound to say right here that we are not at all partial to such visitors and hope that "A word to the wise is sufficient." Why, the effects are seen all around; the water supply of our college has the chills ever since, tremendous raids have been made on Adam's coal, one of our literary societies suffered severely in the "head," the thermometer looked very down-hearted, and a great many students had "ears put on."

—It is remarkable, indeed, how all living creatures are influenced by surrounding circumstances. A certain institution of learning, perhaps in this city, is divided into two departments, the Inside and the Outside. While within the *former*, men are striving to mount the ladder of science, it is in the *latter* that we notice a peculiar development in the shape of a musical canine that can already sing "Home, Sweet Home," each morning while the whistles of town softly play the accompaniments. What shall we see next in this world's progressive strides?

—A curious phenomenon has been observed of late, and it has startled some of the reverend gentlemen of Muhlenberg College. When all are busily at work, suddenly all the windows on the Northern side of the building begin to tremble like a shivering man. Some attribute this phenomenon to the influence of elo-

quence as manifested in professors who teach on that side, others think that the Spirit of Dissolution is playing "hide and seek" with Adam's children, while others still believe that it is caused by the last waves of motion transmitted across the ocean from the volcanic eruptions in Italy during last summer. Can some of the Juniors explain?

College Personals.

FACULTY.

Dr. Sadtler had a number of Southern friends visiting him lately. In accordance with the custom here these ladies were pleasantly entertained by some of the students and professors.

Prof. Richards attended a meeting of the Philadelphia Alumni Association of Pennsylvania College, which was held on the evening of the 29th ult., at the Aldine Hotel, of that city. About fifty persons were present. The Prof. is one of the Vice Presidents of the association.

Prof. Davis Garber, our worthy instructor in Mathematics, has been proposed as a candidate for Mayor of Allentown. This is a good suggestion. No man in the city is better qualified for the position than he. And we have no doubt that, if nominated, he would be elected by a large majority. Our cry would then be: "Garber, Muhlenberg and victory!"

COLLEGE.

'84. W. Z——, when asked as to the derivation of the word *fresco*, replied that it came from a Frenchman by the name of Fresco. Probably he meant a Freshman.

'84. A. B. E—— has discovered a new German city. In a certain recitation in Geology, instead of pronouncing Westphalia properly, he called it West Philadelphia.

'84. The other day in reciting Ethics under the topic "Social Conservation," Fatty U—— made the startling assertion, "Our duty laid down in the moral law is to take another man's life." A rather bloody code!

'84. George M. S—— B. E. is the author of a new unabridged dictionary of the German language. Being somewhat poorly prepared in a German recitation, the professor was obliged to

furnish him assistance. Unwilling to do so, however, he remarked: "Och! Mr. S——, I don't want to be your dictionary."

'84. "Billy" F——, the bass vocalist, has made his appearance in a Salisbury choir. It is an acknowledged fact that his singing "hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and it is predicted that his appearance in this new *role* will be a great aid to him in missionary work.

'85. Elmer E. Johnson was absent from College several days on account of sickness.

'85. A. M. M—— has again been very fortunate. "His" sister sent him a beautiful wrapper and cap; both are very useful as well as ornamental to the Cardinal. We are unable to state to whom the "his" refers.

'85. "Dan." B—— undoubtedly engages in skating more than any other student. Once or twice a day he can be seen wending his slippery way to the Lehigh canal, where he indulges in this wholesome exercise. "Dan," if you are healthy, it is not owing to a lack of recreation.

'86. We rejoice to state that Samuel J. Kistler has returned to our midst, restored to his usual degree of health and strength.

'87. Evan S—— denies that he was on the committee to procure "bottles" for the Freshman sleigh-ride.

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"Bear Up, My Heart!"—HOMER, ODYS.

BY PROF. T. L. SEIP, A. M.

The student, like every other person, is exposed to the influences, whether good or bad, favorable or unfavorable that surround him ; in a word is subject to the common ills of life. In addition to these he has discouragements peculiar to him as a student. This is the case with those most liberally supplied with worldly means and mental gifts, as well as with those not so highly favored. But besides the ordinary trials, which need not be enumerated, there are special reasons for discouragement in the case of individuals in all institutions of learning and of many outside them. To such we wish to give a word of encouragement.

All that can possibly discourage the student is embraced in the want of any one or more of the characteristics and surroundings necessary to his success. The want of financial means and of bodily health are perhaps the most serious causes of discouragement with which the student may have to contend. But even these need not always be insurmountable obstacles in his way. For whilst the things mentioned are necessary, they are by no means essential to his success ; just as the arm is necessary to man, and yet is not essential, inasmuch as there are many active and useful men who have been deprived of it. It is so with the student. There are many, who without even the most ordinary comforts, indeed without educational facilities greater than their scanty earnings enabled them to procure, have by honest, persevering industry overcome every obstacle, and achieved honorable distinction in state and church, in the world of letters and of art. Need we mention instances? Such are and have been

among the rulers of the nations, on the bench of justice, in the pulpit and in every honorable walk in life.

That want of health need not always prevent the success of the student appears from the fact that numerous instances are on record of eminent writers, statesmen and others who have accomplished much of what has rendered them known to posterity under the pains of disease. Senator Benton, in the preparation of his extensive work on the Debates of Congress, was obliged to complete it whilst confined to his bed with his last illness. It was not unusual to find him in bed with a ponderous volume of the "Congressional Globe" on his chest, for hours, reviewing the transactions of Congress and dictating to his amanuensis. By persevering under difficulties and discouragements of the most serious character he accomplished one, if not the great object of his life.

Homer and Milton, as is well known, were even blind. How touchingly the latter alludes to his blindness in the following lines :

"Seasons return ; but not to me returns
Day or the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or Summer's rose,
Or flocks or herds or human face divine ;
But cloud, instead, and ever-during dark
Surround me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and, for the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with a universal blank
Of nature's works, to me expunged and razed,
And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out !"

And yet, how great a work did Milton accomplish? His name is known and revered wherever the English tongue is spoken. But besides the encouragements of this sort, there are others that come to the Christian student with the consoling power of divine promise. There is much to cheer him in the Word of God, which should be his *vade mecum*. Besides the promises of general application there are those that are specially adapted to him. It is written : "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not ; and it shall be given him."—James 1 : 5. What more can be desired? Such a declaration has value that belongs not to silver and gold. The only condition of bestowal is faithful, earnest prayer. This, in connection with the use of the Divine Word, is the best means of encouragement. Without it there can be no Christian Student. Prayer is his *vital* breath. The

student who commences his task, however difficult, with humble, devout prayer for aid and wisdom from on High, will realize in his own life the fulfillment of the promises of God's Word. The best advice that has ever been given to the student is contained in a sentiment often expressed by Luther : *Bene orasse est bene studuisse.*

Our Aryan Ancestors.

BY PROF. GEO. T. ETTINGER, '80.

At the time when the circle of the sciences seemed to have been completed, the learned world was surprised and smiled at the audacity of certain scholars who urged the claims of language for admission into that sacred sisterhood. But with the energy and enthusiasm characteristic of a just cause, and with the conviction born of truth, they persisted in their assertions and the promulgation of their proofs, until the science of language, the youngest of the sciences, at last received due recognition at the hands of the learned. Because the different varieties of human speech admit of classification, language must be called a science; and because it is not the product of man's free will, but is the result of the operation of certain linguistic laws, as natural and unchangeable as any physical law of nature, it must be classed rather with the physical, or natural, sciences than with the historical, or moral.

The idea that language can be changed by man has been entertained by many men in different periods of the world's progress. Protagoras, an ancient Greek philosopher, we are told, tried it, laid down certain laws on gender and, when they were applied to the text of Homer, he actually found fault with the immortal bard because the text did not agree with his rules. An anecdote related by Max Mueller, the famous Sanskrit scholar, will more fully illustrate this point. The Emperor Tiberius being reproved for a mistake by Marcellus, Capito, another grammarian, said the Emperor's expression was good Latin, or, if not so, would soon be so. Marcellus, like Cardinal Wolsey when he said, "*Ego et Rex meus*," was a better grammarian than courtier and replied, "Capito is a liar; for, Cæsar, thou canst give the Roman citizenship to men, but not to words." Language is a growth and its varieties can be classified as well as birds, flowers, or ani-

mals. As soon, therefore, as the similarity of Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, Zend, Gothic, Celtic and Slavonic was fully shown and they were classified into the Aryan, or Indo-European, family, the science of language was fully established. But it is only within the present century that this has been accomplished through the efforts of such men as Schlegel, Humboldt, Bopp, Pott, Benfey, Grimm, Curtius, Mueller and others.

If this is a science, as we are satisfied it is, what has it done to merit this distinction? It has proved of immense importance in the study of the classical and the modern languages; and has led us back beyond the beginnings of written records, thus enabling us to supply one more of the unwritten chapters in the history of humanity.

In the highlands of Asia, on the table-land of Iran, encircled by mountains thousands of feet in height, at the foot of which were low and fertile plains watered by the Tigris and Euphrates, scholars have placed the ancient home of our Aryan ancestors, a home not unlike the Germany of our own day. There were cool plateaus surrounded by clouds and storms; in the shady woods the wild beast made its lair, and on the sunny meads the herds grazed and wandered. Here lived the ancestors of the different members of the Indo-European family, before Latin, Greek, or German was known, and before the commencement of that series of migrations which, following law rather than accident, have peopled western Europe and America with a race that has shed a lustre upon history by its intellectual achievements.

Though no written records have been left us, through the science of language we are enabled to picture to ourselves the state of thought, language, life, religion and civilization in a multitude of details. For, if the word, father, is identical, or nearly so, in all the languages of this family, we conclude at once that such a person must have existed and his office must have been recognized by the Aryan race before it was divided and scattered. In this we follow the same method which the geologist pursues in his science. From the inscriptions imprinted by nature itself on the rock-tablets of the different layers of the earth's surface, the geologist gathers his material, pictures to us the ages long preceding that of man and enables us, as it were, to be present at the creation of our world. What these strata are to the geologist, languages are to the ethnologist. "Dead languages

have been called the fossils and petrifications of language." By examining and comparing these, the scholar can lead us back to the highlands of Asia and dispel the mists of antiquity that have settled upon it, and thus afford us at least a glimpse of the ancient Aryan civilization. Thus then by the evidence of language, we find that they were a simple shepherd race, agricultural nomads such as Tacitus describes the Germans of his times. They knew how to plough, their very name, Arya, being by some associated with the Latin *arare*, to plough. They tilled the soil, sowed and raised corn, ground it and baked it into bread. They wove cloth and sewed it into garments. They had some knowledge of building, as they constructed houses and roads, gathered into towns and built ships. The use of metals was known and, we are told, they were armed with iron hatchets. The Aryan had domesticated the most important and useful animals, such as the horse, the cow, the dog and the sheep, and in his Brooks' Mental he came as far as one hundred. A thousand was still unknown as it is not found to be identical in the different languages. What is especially worthy of note is that all the terms denoting peace and peaceful pursuits are the same, or nearly so, in the different members of this family of languages, thus proving that they led a life of peace; while those terms pertaining to the warlike pursuits differ, showing that they were introduced after the original Aryans separated and left their paternal home. The natural and primary ties of father, mother, son and daughter, and the more secondary relations of father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law and so on, were duly acknowledged and hallowed. A glimpse into their moral world is also afforded us; for "they distinguished between right and wrong both by law and by custom" and entertained the idea of a Divine Being, which they invoked under different names. The heavens, the rain-bearing clouds, thunder, wind, dawn, all the natural phenomena, were regarded as divine powers, and gave rise to those wonderful tales and legends which form the basis of ancient mythology.

Such were our Aryan ancestors in their mountain home, before they, in obedience to a law of movement ever urging westward, left the plains of Asia and became the founders of different nationalities. When this separation took place is very uncertain, as it must have occurred long before the time to which the oldest traditions refer. Prof. Whitney says, "The daylight of

recorded history dawns first upon the easternmost, the Indo-Persian, or Aryan, branch. The time is probably not far from two thousand years before Christ." Bunsen puts it between three and four thousand before the Christian era. According to Guyot, the Zends and Persians, moving south, were the first to reach the wild wastes of India and established the flourishing civilization of the Brahmins; then the Graeco-Italian branch occupied the southern parts of Europe, founding on the one hand a nation celebrated for its intellect, on the other a nation famed for its power. Later the Celts moved westward, and were finally destroyed, their remnants still clinging to the rocks of the Atlantic coast in Brittany, Wales and Ireland.

Such, in bare outline, were the Aryans in their civilization at home; such in their migrations. "That civilization," says Rawlinson, "is characterized by imagination and progressiveness in religion, by a tendency toward freedom in politics, by an elevated estimate of woman, by a general activity and industry, and by a high appreciation of art, a constant inventiveness, and a straining after ideal perfection." They were not destined to be developed on the plains of Asia, but the seed sown there was to grow into a slight but hardy shoot, when it was transplanted to Europe and America, where it has attained its full growth, has blossomed and borne the fruit of our nineteenth-century civilization.

My Index Rerum.

BY J. W. MAYNE, '81.

"How are you, John!"

"How are you!" was the response.

"What are you doing?"

"Oh, I am just noting down a few items in my Index Rerum."

"In my what?"

"In my Index Rerum."

"What sort of a *rerum* is that?"

"Have you never heard of or seen it before? Why this is a very valuable book indeed, and one that ought to be in the hands of every student from a Freshman to a D.D."

These were the words that passed between two students not long ago. Being friends and neighbors, they often visited each

other, and, on this particular occasion, John was the host. I found him sitting at his table, pen in hand, busily engaged in writing in what seemed to me a large blank book of about 100 pages. In the left hand upper corner of the first page, where the ruled lines intersect, was printed in large type the letter A, and by its side the same letter "a," in small type. Turning over another page, in the same place stood A again with the vowel "e" as its companion. On another A, i, another A, o, another A, u. Then followed B, a, B, e, or B accompanied by all the vowels in their order; and so on through the whole alphabet.

"Now you see," said John, "I have just been reading 'John Ploughman's Talks,' and I have met with a beautiful and instructive thought on 'home.' One of Ploughman's characteristic trite sayings, you know. Feeling that I could profitably make use of it some day, but fearing at the same time I might forget it, I was about to note it down in my Index Rerum, a book specially designed for this purpose. Now I will show you the 'idea.' I turn to the page marked H, o, the page which contains the first *letter* and the first *vowel* of the word *home*. Now I place *home* in the space to the left of the perpendicular line, specially intended for the principal word; and directly opposite, on the right of the line, I write in as few words as possible the nature of the thought. Thus 'Home influence of John Ploughman's Talks, p. 124.' Now, I may, for the time being, forget all about this; but at some future time I may want to write an essay, a lecture or some such thing on this subject, and I only need to get down my Index Rerum, and there I have it. This will be so much material to begin with. By this arrangement the matter is constantly at my command, without taxing my memory with it. And here, you see, I have the same subject noticed several times by different authors and viewed from different standpoints." The speaker turned over the leaves of his favorite book and it was dotted with just such golden references on almost every topic, as he had met them in his course of reading. I was highly delighted with the book, because it supplied a long-felt want. Not being among the small number upon whom Heaven has bestowed one of His choicest gifts, a ready and retentive memory, I had long felt the necessity of some method by which the want might be compensated for, and lo! I had found it at last, the "friend in need." I read considerably during my college course,

but now when I want to see the evidences of the harvest, I can discover few. True, the secret mills of the mind doubtless utilized imperceptibly some of the material, but the greater portion,—where is it!! In my reading, I had marked the best thoughts, the most beautiful passages, and striking incidents I met, with a lead pencil, on the margin. But the pencil marks became too numerous for the memory to retain, nothing but confusion resulted, and in time of need all was lost in oblivion. But up flashed the thought “is it not too late to begin now?” I asked my friend and he assured me it was not. He turned to the author’s preface and asked me to read the following paragraph: “Some may hesitate about commencing such a book, since their youth is past, and the day in which to lay up knowledge seems also to be past. Such, however, have special need of the aid here offered, and will receive special benefit, because it is never too late to read to advantage, and because, knowledge, like the seed of the fruit tree which you put into the ground to-day, will yield its fruits soon; and because also memory, as life advances, becomes more treacherous, and needs something to assist it. * * * * ‘Old-fashioned economists will tell you never to pass an old nail, or an old horse-shoe, or buckle, or even a pin, without taking it up, because although you may not want it now, you will find a use for it, some time or other. I say the same thing to you with regard to knowledge. However useless it may appear to you at the moment, seize upon all that is fairly within your reach. For there is not a fact within the whole circle of human observation that will not come in play some time or other.’ ” I quote this because it gives you in a few words the whole object of the Index Rerum. I at once purchased one, and I have in a comparatively short period made much golden material my own. By adding a little day by day, within ten years I will have a store-house of practical information at my disposal. My Index Rerum is to-day the last book in my library with which I would part, excepting my bible.

I am exceedingly thankful to John for having introduced me to this student’s friend, and if this article will induce others to desire his acquaintance at once, it has accomplished its purpose.

—Men are like wagons—they rattle most when there is nothing in them.

The Knowledge of Common Things.

BY W. D. C. KEITER, '84.

As in the measurement of all natural and material things, a certain undeviating standard is employed; so in the ascertaining of intellectual attainments there too is a standard by which the degree of development is measured and by which the judgments of men as to mental abilities are guided. That such a standard exists can readily be acknowledged, but to clearly define it and mark out its limits is perhaps a much more difficult matter. This standard, defined in a more general way, consists in the knowledge of such facts and ideas as are considered common property, and the absence of which immediately affords a presumption of ignorance and lack of thoroughness in training. We do not mean such acquisitions as are to be embraced in the cognition of the uninformed as well as the learned, but which ought be known to every man who makes any pretensions to scholarship, or boasts of his title as a student. People are very apt to anticipate more from a student than they ought, or have any right to expect. At the same time the inherent proneness prevails to use, as the standard of measurement, their own knowledge, which perhaps may be very narrow and indefinite and they may thus be led to pass severe and unjust criticisms upon the abilities of the student.

From this it may be argued that no such standard can exist, that either every individual has his own, or that its existence is merely local, devoid of that all-essential element *universality*, hence therefore not applicable. Of course, every profession, trade and occupation, influences this standard more or less, and, properly speaking, each has one peculiar to itself. Yet in spite of this we believe that there are some things; a certain category of facts, which should form a part of every student's store of knowledge and without which he can lay no claim to a liberal education. We would not attempt, nor do we consider ourselves able to lay down such an enumeration of facts as would constitute such a standard. Though it may be impossible for us to state what should be comprised in this rule, yet we may at least hint at the nature of the accomplishments. By common facts we understand such occurrences and events, or the knowledge of such as come up almost every day, which everybody seems to take for

granted that everybody else knows, and which by their associations are so linked together as to become indispensable to the student. This knowledge extends over a large range of ground and embraces facts in almost every department of learning. But to narrow it down still further we might mention some particular branches, in any of which, ignorance of certain facts, will be regarded a sure proof of inferior attainments. Would any man be called learned if he were not conversant with the history of Christ, if he had no fair acquaintance with well known Biblical events, names or happenings?

The workings of our government in its various branches, a knowledge of the most common laws, both civil and moral, the rules of life and health; all these are essential to the student. In philosophy, the explanation of common natural phenomena; incidents in history; a tolerable acquaintance with the past, especially what is regarded as well known and such events as stand forth prominently in their sequences or which are closely associated with one's own country; National history in particular, together with innumerable other facts, enter into this rule of measurement.

Is there any need in calling a student's attention to this standard? Does such a deficiency in the knowledge of common things exist? We believe it does. Careful observation by any one for some time will furnish abundant proof that sufficient reason exists for such an assertion. True, in the answers, some allowance must be made for carelessness and want of thought; but still enough instances and examples remain which occur daily and which, if heard by the outside world, would greatly diminish the student's reputation. Though perhaps we may be accused of bringing up this question prematurely because the student is at present educating himself up to this standard; yet, on the presumption that every student has had a certain preparation and acquired certain qualifications before entering college, we dare expect a nearer approach to the standard. And it is just here where the fault lies,—in the preparation of the student for college. His course of training is too frequently directed with a reference to the examinations on entering, without due regard to general qualifications. The cramming-system which is so often resorted to under the circumstances, is decidedly detrimental to the accomplishments required by the standard. Herein lies the great advantage of a common school education.

Another fact to which we might call attention is the lack of thoroughness in the teaching of history. More knowledge and information is gained from it than it is generally credited with, and we believe it would be to every student's advantage if more attention were paid to this particular branch.

The inordinate reading of fiction, to the exclusion of every other kind of reading, is another obstacle which prevents a proper development. The remedy suggests itself in better preliminary training, more historical reading, which is so very much neglected by students and which would go far towards filling up the lacking measure. In conjunction with this should be a more intelligent use of the classical dictionary, and more newspaper reading, which forms no small part of a man's education. With such aid and such only can the observing student expect to acquire the attainments which are demanded by this common standard; and only then can he lay any claim to the title of an educated man.

The Student.—A Parody.

WRITTEN FOR THE MONTHLY.

There is a student who is Y's
Enough to take his E's.
He winks at maidens with his I's,
And smiles at all he C's.

He's very skillful with the Q
And drinks far more than T.
He always does much more than U
Would say "All right" can B.

A pair of "ponies" he doth U's,
And mathematic keys;
And these his laziness X Q's
And give him broad (?) I D's.

A letter ev'ry week from L
He doth receive, by G!
And nothing can his love dispel
Or drown it in the C.

In borrowing "cash" he all X L's
Among his friends and foes;
In paying back he goes by spells
And pays scarce half he O's.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

AS representatives of the students of this college, we regard it our province as well as duty to suggest such changes or improvements as we honestly believe would promote the interests of the institution and its students. For some time we have noticed a general dissatisfaction among the Seniors and Juniors with the manner in which the delivery of orations is conducted. For several years it has been the custom to associate these two classes together in the performance of this duty. They are each divided into sections and perform in turn on Saturday morning between the hours of nine and ten. It is desired that the classes turn out *en masse*; but it is no unusual thing for the performers to be honored with an audience of not more than two or three. How discouraging, and how utterly impossible it is, under such circumstances for a speaker to deliver an oration with effect, must be apparent to all. It is too much like the eight-year-old school boy "saying his piece" for the mere purpose of getting through without "sticking." There is nothing in his surroundings to in-

spire him, to warm him up, to infuse life into his delivery, and in consequence his speaking is purely artificial, and he sits down when done, with a feeling of relief akin to that of the country school-boy. He regards it merely as an unpleasant task or perfunctory duty, and is glad when it is over.

In looking over one of our exchanges, we came across a plan which has been adopted with success in one of our sister colleges in this state, and which we believe would be just the remedy for us. At the college in question the Senior class assembled in the chapel on the last Friday morning of the term, and delivered their orations, sixteen in number, between the hours of nine and twelve. The chapel was thrown open to all, and the audience was composed of numerous friends from the town, as well as the main body of the students. According to our exchange, "the occasion was a complete success, the speakers all acquitting themselves admirably." The arrangement was generally conceded to be preferable to the old method, which was similar to the one in vogue here.

Could we not adopt a plan somewhat similar to this? True, it would do the present Senior class no good; but we are not selfish. We speak from experience and wish to give future classes the benefit of it. Might not an arrangement something like this be practicable? Let the Senior and Junior classes be divided each into two equal sections, and let a Saturday morning be appointed for one section of each class to deliver their orations, the other sections of course being required to be present. Or let the Senior class compose one section, and the Junior another, each having a morning set apart for the performance. The adoption of either one of these, or some other similar plan, would certainly be an improvement on the present method. It would undoubtedly awaken a greater interest in the preparation and delivery of these orations, and in addition would give the boys the remaining Saturday mornings for that rest and recreation so indispensable to the student, and not force them to seek it, at the sacrifice of their religious duties, on the Lord's Day!

SPRING is approaching, and with it the season for general improvement and renovation. The masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters and mechanics in general who have lain dormant during the long Winter months, will soon be summoned from

their quarters in a body. How cheering it is after the quiet, dreary Winter, to hear the music of the trowel, the hammer, the saw and chisel on all sides, as you walk the streets of a large city! These sounds are to the town, what the songs of the Spring birds are to the country; and we hope that our city may resound with this welcome music during the next few months.

We here take occasion to call attention to the fact that by a small expenditure of money, our college building and grounds might be materially beautified. The outward appearance of the buildings is not very prepossessing, to say the least: on the contrary, rather shabby. The mixture of milk and cement which was smeared over the painted walls some five years ago, has, in many places, been washed off by the rains, and in consequence, the walls present a peculiar speckled appearance, reminding one of an unfortunate victim of the small-pox. The western wall looks particularly shabby, owing to the fact that when the economical *daubers* reached this part of the building, the supply of milk being low, the wretches actually *watered* it to make it reach, as some of us, who were then inquisitive "preps" well remember. No respectable milk will stand being watered *twice*; and in consequence it has gone back on us, and has departed, taking with it the beautiful (?) coat of cement. A good coat of reliable *paint* would improve the building wonderfully, and if the Trustees have not already determined to make this improvement, we do most sincerely hope that they may be brought to see its advisability and necessity at an early day.

The walks and drives on the front campus need mending badly and we notice that the bridge at the front entrance has become so rotten and dilapidated that it is really unsafe for a horse to venture upon it. We make these suggestions not in the way of fault-finding, but simply to call attention to the need of improvement.

IN the line of books, the best friend of the student is his dictionary; yet how often is this friend slighted and his kind services neglected! We know of a young man who was so fortunate as to possess a Webster's Unabridged which he kept locked up in his book-case and consulted only half a dozen times in the course of a long session, although he read several volumes of standard fiction in his leisure hours. We are inclined to believe

that there are many more of this stamp. No one can become a master of the English language, nor indeed of any other, without the constant and systematic use of a standard dictionary. We would advise every student to keep an account of the difficult words he meets and to keep his dictionary always at hand, even though it may take the gloss from its neat binding. It will add a brighter lustre to his mind.

THE Lecture Course was a grand success both intellectually and pecuniarily! The sale of season tickets was unusually large, and the receipts from the single tickets were more than enough to pay all expenses. The people of Allentown patronized us liberally, and they may consider our hats off in acknowledgement of their appreciation of the literary feast provided for them, and their material encouragement in return.

Dr. J. Fry, of Reading, delivered the third lecture of the Course on Monday evening, February 11. He chose for his theme the somewhat novel advertisement: "Wanted—A Man;" and after enumerating in order the different classes of men we meet in the daily walks of life, he demonstrated that they all fall below the standard but one—the truly Christian man; he who takes Christ for his model, and strives, in all things, to be like Him. His discourse was delivered without notes and was interspersed with numerous anecdotes and pleasantries, illustrative of the characters he was delineating. Although the evening was somewhat unpleasant, he was honored with a large and intelligent audience, who thoroughly appreciated the Doctor's able effort.

On Friday evening, February 15, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, the former beloved President of this institution, gave us a lecture on "Rhodes." The effort gave evidence of the profound classical knowledge and historical research, for which the Doctor is so noted. The discourse was an historical account of the isle of Rhodes from its earliest settlement down to comparatively modern times. The Doctor varied his sketch by the recital of many wonderful facts and incidents connected with the history of this remarkable isle, and made his paper of peculiar interest to his hearers.

The long-expected lecture by ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin came off on Saturday evening, March 1st, in the Court House, the chapel being too small to accommodate his audience. He had promised

to be with us on February 22d, but was prevented by pressing business at the National Capitol. The Governor was the guest of Hon. John D. Stiles, who had the honor of introducing him to the audience. For almost two hours, the lecturer held his hearers in rapt attention by his charming discourse on "Russia and Its Inhabitants." He began with the early history of that wonderful country, and traced in succession the dynasties of its rulers and czars down to the present time. Being for four years a resident at the Russian Court as American Ambassador, he had ample opportunity to observe and become familiar with the customs and habits of its people, as well as to make a careful study of its wonderful history. He is one, therefore, who knows whereof he speaks, and in consequence, is able to give a particularly vivid and pleasing description of that immense and almost unknown country. His large and sympathetic audience were loud in their expressions of satisfaction and approval.

At the close of the lecture, Dr. Sadtler, in behalf of the class, returned thanks to the citizens of Allentown for their liberal patronage and hearty support of the Course, and in a happy manner thanked the Governor for his excellent discourse. This was truly a pleasant wind-up, and the Class of '84 have reason to congratulate themselves on the unbounded success of the enterprise, as well as the universal satisfaction rendered to their generous patrons.

ASH WEDNESDAY morning found all the seats of the Chapel filled. Men put in their appearance who all but needed a guide to direct them to the Chapel and to whom the room must have seemed like a strange place. The cause of this extraordinary crowd was the announcement, the previous morning, that special services were to be held to observe the beginning of Lent. This is quite a departure and we believe that it is a good one. We think it would have a salutary effect upon all to observe most of the festivals of the church-year in a like manner. We are sorry to admit it and yet it is a fact that many college students are ignorant of most of the festivals and holidays of the church. Such extra services would go far to enlighten all on this subject, teach them to remember their recurrence and no doubt lead many a thoughtful student to meditations proper to such holidays. No student is ignorant of the significance of

Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, or Ascension Day; every one knows on what day of the month Washington's birthday comes. These days have a peculiar significance to the student on account of the holidays connected with them. How many, forsooth, know when the church-year begins? How many can mention the chief festivals of the Church after those cited above? How many know the dates of the chief events in the history of our Church?

We do not wish to say that these days ought to be observed by a cessation from college duties in order to impress their importance upon the minds of the students. Such a course would no doubt be agreeable to many but would not be promotive of the proper observance of such days. Let the students and members of the Faculty meet in Chapel and let these days be observed with appropriate and interesting exercises, as was the case on Ash Wednesday morning. Although these services would of necessity be brief yet we believe that all the students would look forward to them and that not one would "cut" Chapel on such occasions.

Our Alumni.

- '72. Rev. A. D. Potts contributed an article on "Respect the Aged" to last week's *Lutheran*. He is a Lutheran minister, and writes from Pleasant Unity, Pa.
- '72. Rev. Myron O. Rath was elected School Director for the Fifth Ward, Allentown, on the Democratic ticket.
- '73. Oscar Meyer is a leading member of the newly formed "Vulcan Dynamite Company." He has resigned as stenographer to the Courts of Berks county.
- '74. By the time this number of the MONTHLY reaches its readers, Oscar E. Holman, Esq., will have moved to St. Paul, Minn. We are sorry to lose such a worthy alumnus from our midst, and wish him unbounded success in his new home.
- '74. James L. Schaadt, Esq., at the last election was chosen Judge of Election by the citizens of his ward.
- '75. Rev. S. E. Ochsenford is an occasional contributor to *The Lutheran*. "Solomon" is stationed at Selinsgrove, Pa., in the capacity of Lutheran minister.

- '76. We were very glad to see Harry Muhlenberg some time ago, when he made us a short visit, accompanying his father who delivered one of the lectures in the Senior Course. Harry is as jolly as ever and from all appearances is flourishing.
- '78. P. M. Gernert, Esq., has been elected Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Northampton county. "Pete" has in himself the elements of a successful politician. He is shrewd, jovial and erthusiastic.
- '78. Rev. James D. Woodring has again been assigned to ministerial work in Philadelphia by the Methodist Conference lately in session.
- '79. Rev. Charles N. Conrad has lately been elected pastor of St. John's congregation, Buffalo, N. Y. This is a congregation numbering about fifteen hundred members, whose last minister, Rev. C. Volz, was a man of great influence and ability. "Charlie" is to be congratulated that he has already been chosen to succeed such a man. It is not probable, however, that he will accept.
- '79. George B. Schock, Esq., is practicing law with excellent prospects. Lebanon, Pa., is his home.
- '81. Thomas Angstadt and Clayton L. Holloway, students in the Theological Seminary, have returned from a trip to Ohio. We presume they were on a prospecting tour. They were greatly pleased with the people and the state of the "Buckeye" member of the Union.
- '81. William F. Kistler is still following the "festive bovine" in the Lone Star State. His address is Fort Quitman, Texas. If any alumnus desires to receive a spicy and readable letter, he should correspond with "Billy."
- '83. D. L. Rambo has also succumbed to the Texas fever and gone South as principal of a school.

Exchanges.

All of our exchanges have not yet made their appearance and we do not therefore have as large a number to select from for this month's notice as we would desire. The fact is we are steadily endeavoring to increase the number of our exchanges and are happy to say we are succeeding gradually. It is true that we

have sent out many copies without receiving returns. Some even went so far as to stoop to ridiculing some of the matter which thus fell into their hands; endeavoring, as it seems, to put a wrong and, if we mistake not, obscene construction upon a personal that was intended to convey no such meaning and which no pure and manly mind would have interpreted as such. Such conduct merits the most sovereign contempt and deserves to be passed over without expressing those sentiments of righteous indignation which rise spontaneously to the lips of any respectable man.

It gives us much pleasure to see the favorable notice that is taken of us by the majority of our friends in the editorial field. We feel grateful to all for their kind wishes and encouragement. To those who are inclined to cavil and make sarcastic remarks we wish to say that we are open to suggestions and criticism, but an overbearing spirit of haughty patronage will receive the comment it deserves.

We return thanks to the editors of *The College Student* for their favorable notice of the MONTHLY in their exchange columns of last month. There is nothing more encouraging than to receive wishes of success and friendly advice from those whose long experience renders their suggestions valuable and welcome. The contribution columns of *The Student* are as usual filled with articles of practical and live interest to colleges and college students. One article, "The Professor," especially attracted our attention. The writer of the article is evidently a close student of human nature as is shown by his thorough and exact description of every class of instructors. He speaks very beautifully and justly of the relations that ought to exist between the professor and the student. He says: "It is harmful to entertain the idea that the latter (the student) alone grows in mental stature and in manly qualities; * * * * * Rather let us say that the versatility of the former (the professor) is the eagerness of the latter (the student); the generosity of the one is the frankness of the other; the wisdom of the first is the law of the second. These are not opposites, cold and hostile. They are life-giving complements."

We thought the *Hagerstown Seminary Monthly* had forgotten us last month. It occasioned some surprise on our part, bearing in mind as we do the fact of its being leap year; but since it made its appearance bright and early this month, we concluded that January must be one of the months in which the *Monthly* is not

issued. Its columns are filled with short, spicy articles, which attract attention because of their brevity and delight by reason of their pointedness. The article on "Opportunities" shows much common sense and is worthy of the perusal of every one.

All of our exchanges have arrived except the *Lutherville Seminary* and the *Student's Visitor*. We are sorry that want of space prevents us from noticing any more of our welcome visitors.

College Locals.

—!

—Snow.

—"Class Day."

—'84's Compromise!

—Presents or no presents?

—"Who was George Washington?"

—"Would you like to have a zero to-day?"

—What is your preference? Gowns or "Shad-bellies?"

—What Senior was it whose intense beauty fused the object-glass of Lindenmuth's camera at the first sitting?

—The officers of the Francke Missionary Society at present are: Pres., F. F. Fry; Vice Pres., Wm. Weicksel; Rec. Sec., E. T. Kretschmann; Cor. Sec., Geo. A. Prediger; Treas., E. F. Krauss, and Chaplain, H. J. Kuder.

—There are some mysteries that are not mysteries at all, and illustrations are sometimes near at hand. Nobody seemed to know at first why our married Freshman was in such a jolly mood last week, but it's out now—he didn't walk *alone*.

—The result of the Sophronian election was as follows: Pres., A. J. L. Breinig; Vice Pres., E. F. Kever; Rec. Sec., H. K. Weaver; Cor. Sec., V. J. Uhrich; Treas., E. F. Krauss; Librarian, F. F. Fry; Chaplain, J. W. Richards; Editor of Budget, J. F. Nicholas; Critics, Wm. J. Finck and A. M. Weber.

—Even tall boys get into trouble with the "small boy" and his all-availing weapon of the snowy seasons—I mean the snow-ball; and it is both amusing and interesting to see with what a peculiar weapon the "tall boys" retaliate in the moment of their righteous wrath. If umbrellas could speak, what might they tell!

—St. Valentine has made his appearance again, and as usual, was quite well; but some of the “boys” of Muhlenberg looked as sour as vinegar when the aged veteran presented himself under the saintly garb of a one cent postage stamp. Alas, who would blame them for any stray prayers that may have escaped their lips in that dark hour of provocation!

—At the recent election of officers in the Euterpean Literary Society the following was the result: Pres., W. D. C. Keiter; Vice Pres., A. M. Mehrkam; Rec. Sec., E. P. Kohler; Cor. Sec., G. P. Stem; Treas., O. P. Leibensperger; Librarian, C. F. W. Hoppe; Critics, J. M. Dettra and O. E. Pflueger; Chaplain, H. S. Seip, and Editor of Budget, J. J. Heissler.

—The Editorial Staff of the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY, elected for the coming term, consists of the following persons: From Euterpea, C. E. Wagner, Senior; R. B. Lynch, Junior, and E. T. Kretschmann, Sophomore. From Sophronia, E. F. Krauss, Senior; F. F. Fry, Junior, and Geo. A. Prediger, Sophomore. Editors-in-Chief, E. F. Krauss and C. E. Wagner.

—The following appointments were made by the Senior class at their recent election, for the Class Day exercises next June:—Master of Ceremonies, H. J. Kuder; Salutatory, O. E. Pflueger; Poem, Wm. J. Finck; Prophecy, C. E. Wagner; Class Oration, E. F. Krauss; Address to Undergraduates, J. M. Dettra; Memorial Oration, V. J. Uhrich; Insignia, W. H. Zuber; History, W. D. C. Keiter; Statistics, Geo. M. Scheidy, B. E.; Valedictory, S. G. Weiskotten.

—It is only on rare occasions that Muhlenberg's boys forget themselves so far as to commit an act that might destroy property or endanger life; but it was certainly such an act, when on the eve of February 7, certain *so-called* students took it in their heads to waken up the quiet sleepers of the place, by the use of tremendous fire-crackers on the first hall. Fortunately several of the boys came in somewhat late (an exception?) and thus prevented a highly probable calamity. Detectives (?) are on the track of the perpetrators.

—This is the way it was: The members of the Faculty occupied the platform, the students sat in their settees—and it was Ash Wednesday morning. Several of the professors took part in conducting the usual morning worship, Prof. E. called the roll

and Prof. Richards briefly addressed the students, setting forth very explicitly the importance of proper contemplation on the part of Christian students during the season of Lent. May all of us do accordingly.

—The halls were deserted and silence reigned supreme, for the boys had gone home. It was Washington's birthday too. That whole, long day was remembered with most patriotic sentiment,—yes, and the fire of patriotism burned brightly far into the night. But action, they say, is always equal to reaction, and it certainly turned out thus in this instance, as the attendance at Chapel exercises abundantly demonstrated the following morning. What a blessing that George Washington was not born in the year 1932!

—Mr. A. N. Lindenmuth, the skillful and popular artist of this city, has been wisely chosen by the "jolly boys" of '84 as their class-photographer. The universal satisfaction of his first-class and artistic work reflects the highest credit upon the youthful expert. Our Seniors number just a score, the largest class that ever left these classic halls. "The class is unusually good-looking. It is said that every young lady in Allentown expects the photos of the young gentlemen, and it is likely the order will be exhausted before half the ladies are favored with the pictures."—*Chronicle and News*. Our happy band of '84 must be popular with the fair sex!

College Personals.

FACULTY.

On Ash Wednesday, exercises appropriate to the day were held in the College Chapel. After the singing of the hymn, Prof. Seip read the Scriptures; Prof. Richards delivered a short address, which contained practical advice as to the proper observance of the season of Lent, and Dr. Wackernagel offered a prayer in the German language. After concluding remarks by Dr. Sadtler and the singing of the doxology, the students were dismissed. J. J. Heissler presided at the organ.

COLLEGE.

'84. Albert B. E—— delivered an extemporaneous speech in society some time ago. As he stepped upon the stage, the sub-

ject "Ben Butler" was announced. He then began with the following introductory remarks: "Ben Butler"—(interval of one minute)—"Ben Butler—is a great man."

'84. "Johnny" D—— is quite a prominent stenographer. He can take down a large number of words in a minute. When his friends call upon him for the purpose of testing his ability in this direction, he gives them some selection which he knows by heart, and tells them to read it moderately rapidly. During the progress of the reading, John disfigures his paper with some unknown hieroglyphics, and, when requested to interpret their meaning, he easily recites the well-known piece. His friends then depart, unable to explain how he attained such proficiency in so short a period.

'85. Daniel E. Brunner was absent from College one week on account of sickness.

'85. Robert B. Lynch was suffering for some time from an affection under the eye, commonly called a carbuncle. As soon as it appeared, he took it home, kept it a week, and then returned without it.

'85. Why does Howard S—— associate so much with "Sleepy" and Ralph recently? Answer to be referred to the last two Senior lectures.

'86. Stanley L. K—— has appointed himself photographer of the class. He brings a bundle of laundried clothes wrapped up in paper into recitation and makes his classmates believe it is a camera obscura. He places the camera on the bench, aims it at some unsuspecting one, and then sits on it. After remaining in this position three minutes, he repeats the process with the other end. By this time he receives an impression.

'86. In the course of human events, in order to dust the benches in recitation rooms, it becomes necessary to have a janitor. The German Professor unanimously appointed Ernest T. K—— to fill that enviable position. His *modus operandi* is to sit down at one end of a bench and slide up to the other, thus insuring its cleanliness.

'86. Nelson F. S—— some time ago attempted to practice calisthenics in German. He was so proficient that he received an encomium from the Professor. It is rumored that the students of

the Female College will request him to act as their manager in their next entertainment at the Academy of Music.

'86. The married Freshman had his head examined by a Phrenologist. The latter's statements were as follows: amative-ness preponderates; destructiveness, almost absent; benevolence, wonderfully large; beer-imbibing, on the increase; wit, present in slight quantities; religion, dubious.

'87. Wyatt K—— is often mistaken for a dude. This is a mistake. He is one of our fellow men and belongs to this world.

'87. "Sleepy" K—— was practicing his *role* in Dutch Rip Van Winkle. His acting was splendid. So natural! But when the time came for waking up, "Sleepy" was *non est*.

PREPDOM.

This department is already agitated over the organization of a base ball club for the coming season. The great problem with them is, whether there will be nine members left in that department by that time. The present indications are that the club will consist of the following excellent material: Gebert, c.; Fetter, p.; Al. Sadtler, 1 b.; Soleliac, 2 b.; Saeger, 3 b.; Pretz, s. s. The field will remain open to any who may desire a position therein. The services of Mr. G. Kohler, the popular and efficient manager of last year's Eclipse nine, will probably be secured.

JANITORIUM.

Some time ago, amid the complicated matters of business which encumbered the brain of our worthy janitor, that gentleman lost his reckoning, and was unable to find an article of clothing belonging to a certain student. The article mentioned is one which is situated immediately under the vest. This was given to the janitor's worthy spouse to be washed, which was accordingly done. The man of business, however, in delivering the clothes labored under a mental hallucination and became involved in a serious mistake. Subsequently the article was recovered. He is still living.

New Zealand has two universities, both of which confer degrees.

Prof. Arnold Guyot, Professor of Physical Geography and Geology in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, died on Friday, February 8. He held this position for nearly thirty years, and was the most distinguished member of its faculty.

General College News.

It is rumored that the Juniors of Yale will introduce knee-breeches at their promenade. How would our Juniors look in "Knickerbockers!"

Attendance at chapel services is more rigidly enforced at Lehigh University than at Muhlenberg. One absence from Sunday chapel counts three.

A Japanese student has been selected for the important position of assistant to the professor of anatomy at Berlin University. Japanese cheap labor, as usual.

Work upon the new Gymnasium building at Amherst is progressing rapidly. The structure when completed will cost \$65,000 and will be furnished with billiard tables. A good idea!

Prof. S. Wells Williams, of Yale College, died on Saturday, February 16, in the seventy-third year of his age. Prof. Williams' specialty was the Chinese language and the great work of his life was the "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language." He spent the last years of his life in revising his well-known work "The Middle Kingdom."

The Ohio colleges have united themselves into a new association. It comprises sixteen institutions, all in the State of Ohio. In their constitution they defined the word *college* as an institution of learning which has—as the minimum of requirements in preparatory and college courses—an amount of study about equal to that required at Muhlenberg.

Reliable statistics, lately gathered, give the following status of some European universities. Germany has twenty-two universities, with 2,011 instructors and 25,442 students; Austria-Hungary has ten universities, with 979 instructors and 15,573 students; England has eight universities and seven colleges, which together have 509 instructors and 18,170 students; France has no universities, but only faculties under state control, and of these there are altogether sixty-nine, embracing 1,184 instructors and 15,526 students; Italy has twenty-one universities, with 1,655 instructors and 11,728 students; Russia has eight universities, with 709 instructors and 10,305 students; Sweden and Norway together have four universities; Holland has five; Switzerland has six; Spain has ten; while Portugal, Greece, Servia and Turkey each possess one university.

Selected Scraps.

"This world is a barber shop," says Squibs, "for we all shave one another."

"Sambo, did you ever see the Catskill mountains?" "No, sah; but I've seen um kill mice."

A clergyman argues that he was right in calling all his congregation "beloved brethren," because the brethren embraced the sisters.

Goethe says, "Epochs of faith are epochs of fruitfulness; epochs of unbelief, however glittering, are barren of all permanent good."

The largest vessels in the English navy cost a million and a quarter dollars to build, and nearly a thousand dollars a day to keep them at sea afterwards.

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The Tendency of Science.

BY PROF. N. W. THOMAS, PH. D.

While it may be claimed that man bears upon him the indelible stamp of his lowly origin, it is equally true that he shows conclusive evidence of certain endowments that give to him the high position he occupies in the organic scale. Let us then be encouraged in our endeavor to reach forward to the solution of those great problems which must inevitably engage our attention in the future. When we consider man's gradual development, and behold the great heights to which he has attained in the arts and in scientific discovery and with what success he has applied these discoveries to every-day life, we may safely presume a future for man that shall be as far in advance of his present condition, as his present state is removed from that of the lower creation.

Life has been well styled the loftiest subject of philosophy, but let us not forget that the only way to sound philosophy is through the truth, and that is to be obtained only by laborious and intelligent investigation. Let not the slowness nor the difficulty of progress in real knowledge discourage us. The discoveries of to-day would have been foolishness to people of two centuries ago, and there is no doubt but that the achievements of the not very distant future would sound to us, to say the least, as incredible. When the great physical forces with their chemical allies shall have been more thoroughly studied, and when we shall be able to grapple with *energy*, the result of these forces, then shall we be able to consider more satisfactorily the conquests of science. We are sometimes told that the study of science does not prove that stimulus it should to incline us to the consideration of

our spiritual and moral being, so that we may be better able to know ourselves and determine our destiny. We all believe that the world is the result of a First Cause and also of the causes now in operation; then is it not logical for us to study the causes now in operation and by their effects as far as possible discover the attributes and character of the First Cause? In other words, the God of the universe? Now then if this be the case and if our study of these natural forces leads us to a higher appreciation and a better knowledge of God, we must admit that man without this aid is not fully prepared to enjoy aright the futurity toward which we are all tending. By some it is urged that the study of science begets in us a tendency to doubt the scriptural account. It may be truly said that scientific investigation has not as yet been able to reach the point to which it must ultimately come; namely, the coincidence with scripture. The great trouble with us is, we think because this point has not been reached it therefore cannot be. As science grows and takes upon herself more extensive fields and as she more closely approaches her limit—*truth*, then and not before can we hope for a complete concurrence of Science with Religion. To this end we must add our labors. We must not be afraid to launch out upon these investigations, fearing we might show the fallacy of some preconceived notion. The final result will be the discovery of truth. While it is not probable that this period will be reached in our lifetime, let us remember that all the problems of science will not be solved until the end of time. Generations yet unborn will need, and certainly will have abundant material for the exercise of their minds and the awakening of their desires to comprehend the mysteries of Creation. Let us then continue our investigations knowing that as one by one we are compelled to release our hold, at the point where we stop there will be others ready, more advanced and better able to push on this great work. Just as the beings of the past have left their impress upon nature, and as we delight to study these, so the future will contemplate the results of our life-work. For as Goethe says: "All things are engaged in writing their own history. The planet and pebble go attended by their shadows; the rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountains; the river its channel in the soil; the fern leaf its modest epitaph in the coal; the falling drop makes its sculpture in the sand or stone. Not a foot slips on the snow or along

the ground, but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march." Finally we must remember that we stand in the presence of the Infinite, and that to him we must give account, and when we repent, and repent we must, let us not forget "that in his repentance man weeps not upon the lap of nature, but at the feet of God."

A Glaring Want of Muhlenberg College.

BY REV. S. A. ZIEGENFUSS, '70.

The principal want of our college, ever since its existence, has been and still is *financial support*. This is a fact that cannot be gainsaid. It is evident to every one who knows any thing about this institution. It is also a source of deep regret to all the friends of the college.

When we look into this matter we are somewhat astonished that this should be the case. The college has become an absolute necessity to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. It is the only institution of the kind the Synod has within its bounds. It is the main feeder of its seminary at Philadelphia. It supplies a want long felt. It aims at satisfying the wishes and needs of both the German and English element. It furnishes the youth of our Church with that education and training, so desirable and necessary in every department of church life. Sixteen years of anxious struggle and toil, of half-living and half-dying, have brought us wonderful results—sufficient to satisfy even the most fastidious. Sixteen years of sinking and swimming with the danger constantly verging on the side of capsizing, have been long enough to keep our college at *sea*; and the time has at last come *now*, if not before, when all available efforts should be made to have Muhlenberg College properly endowed. But how shall this be accomplished?

The confirmed membership of the Pennsylvania Synod is 80,368. For the benevolent operations of the Synod, (home and foreign missions, educational and synodical purposes, &c.,) the apportionment for 1884 is \$18,500, a little less than 23 cents per member. At the last meeting of the Ministerium at Norristown it was resolved, "That this Ministerium in annual convention on this 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, signalize this year by

entering, in the name of the Lord, on an earnest effort to erect new and suitable buildings for the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia." These buildings are to be erected at an estimated cost of \$100,000. In order to raise this amount, an average of at least one dollar per member is aimed at. Time has taught us that the corner-stone for these buildings was not laid on November 10, 1883. The indications are that the buildings will not be erected in 1884. It is a question of time *when* and *where* the new seminary will be. That the resolutions passed at the last meeting of Synod with reference to new seminary buildings will be *ultimately* carried out, we have no doubt.

With the benevolent operations of the Synod and the new seminary on its hands, there is still room for Muhlenberg College. The Synod is abundantly able to attend to these three things. The Pittsburgh Synod, with a membership of 14,685, maintains Thiel College. We read with a great deal of interest the encouraging reports of its agent. The Reformed Church in the United States has a confirmed membership of 161,002. It maintains eighteen institutions of learning. The membership of the Reformed Church in the United States is therefore just double that of our Pennsylvania Synod. Think of it! our Pennsylvania Synod alone is half as large as the whole Reformed Church in the United States. Instead of being called upon to support two institutions, we ought to have nine, if we would be equal to them in this respect. Are the Reformed members wealthier, or more liberally disposed than our Lutheran members? Certainly not. Surely the Ministerium can and ought to provide for the liberal endowment of its college at Allentown. Let the Synod at its next annual meeting unanimously resolve, (and let the *silent body* resolve with it) that Muhlenberg College deserves the earnest support of all our pastors and congregations, and we, therefore, pledge ourselves to welcome, encourage and heartily recommend the agent (hereafter to be appointed) to all our people.

We advocate the appointment of such an agent, because in our opinion it is the only substantial way by which the end can be attained. Basket collections will never endow the college. In four-fifths of our congregations such collections amount to but little more than penny collections. Three-fourths of our pastors have either not the time, or inclination, or talent, personally to canvass their congregations, and solicit individual subscriptions

for the endowment of our institutions. It does not belong to their work. It belongs to one who is especially appointed and authorized by the Synod to do this work. We want a live, energetic, patient, conscientious agent, who has his heart in this work, who can go among our German and English people and present the claims of our college to them from the pulpit and at their homes. We want such an agent not only for one year, but for a number of years. The office may become a permanent one. This arrangement will not conflict with the seminary matter. Every lift for the college is also a lift for the seminary. But where is the man? We have a score of them in our own Synod. The trustees would, no doubt, have appointed the man before this time (for they had it under consideration) but they want and must have the endorsement and co-operation of the Ministerium. Give us such an agent. Let him be sent forth in the name of the Lord. Let him come by the authority of the Synod and the trustees of the college, and gather up the fragments, and there will be an astonishment and a jubilee at the result. Who can estimate our loss of thousands of dollars as a church for the want of such gatherers? The agent might also be the treasurer of the college.

Be Qualified.

FOR THE MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.

There are many who would gladly occupy the highest official positions, or wield the pen of a genius. Vain ambition or self-deception prompts them to such desires, and affords them the conceit that they are qualified, or at least nearly so, to fill any position of honor and trust. Requisite qualifications and the way to obtain them are too frequently undervalued, and the opinion of *self* overestimated. But this rule, like most others, has its exceptions; nevertheless it is the timid that need the encouragement; and the ignorant, the instruction.

Rightly to understand our position on this point, and to see how this may be attained is the object of this article.

Without the light of knowledge man is in the condition of an inhabitant of an underground city, with the supply of gas, or perchance electricity, suddenly giving way. "Darkness there reigns supreme," and unless light is afforded him he gropes in

utter darkness unable even to see himself. So man must be enlightened by the spark of intelligence emanating from others, if he would escape the doom of illiteracy. Again, the illiterate man may be compared to a boy at play in a valley. He is surrounded on all sides by steep hills and high, rocky mountains. In this valley, perhaps green with vegetation, he idly wears the hours away without a thought of real life. Suddenly he hears a sound; he looks all around, but his vision is circumscribed by the surrounding obstructions. It is the sound of an avalanche sweeping down the mountain side. Though obstructions thwart his vision, yet this he sees and perhaps makes one attempt to escape and then resigns himself to the inevitable.

So too is a young man placed into this world with the hills of science, philosophy, art and religion surrounding him; and though he is for a while content with gazing at them, yet ere long he too hears a sound. It is the avalanche of real life. The valley in which he lingered now becomes too narrow and he desires to extend his field of ideas. He now begins to study and investigate these hills instead of merely gazing at them. Joyfully and swiftly you see him begin his journey upward; but soon his progress is retarded by obstacles.

Already he finds that the path of this avalanche must be made upward instead of its usual downward course, and that it requires strong will power to move it; or it will roll back and forever crush the once bright and hopeful youth.

It is precisely at this point where too many falter. They perhaps put forth a few vigorous efforts, overcome a few difficulties and perchance reach the top of a slight elevation, and then they view their situation. To their surprise they can already see over the vale below; they see their horizon increasing and can find those who have not yet advanced as far as they, and so in their vain conceit they imagine that they have already reached the summit of the mountain, can look out over all the world and see everything subjected to their exalted ideas, and perhaps find some Pierian spring where they settle down quietly and wait for an opportunity to apply their accumulated ability. Who can deny that this is a fact? Men frequently occupy positions of distinction and by a sort of "sham" intelligence fill them very acceptably for a time, but soon the accumulated material is exhausted; then plagiarism and repetition are resorted to, and dissatisfaction,

despondency, regrets and failures follow. Alas! the cause of all this misery,—no independence of thought,—no concentration of mind. These are the vital functions in a successful literary career, and they can only be attained by precision, strong will power and justice to *self*. As soon as students give evidence that they are controlled by independent literary principles and well trained minds instead of by passion and college rowdyism, then will diplomas signify intelligence, power of mental concentration—brains; instead of intellectual pride, ambition, vanity. Then will institutions of learning feel that when they nod with their signatures, the world will submit, and only then will men occupy positions for which they are qualified. J.

A Shorter System of Writing.

BY JNO. M. DETTRA, '84.

We, in this country, are a fast people. Everything must be done in a rush. With us, time is money to some; to others, knowledge; while to still others, it may be something else, according to whatever each one is striving to acquire. The one fact is evident that everything depends on time; and as a sequence it follows that wherever there is a gain of time, there is, or should be, a profit derived from it.

The business man would walk three or four miles to countermand an order, but the telegraph does it for him in an instant. He would drive thirty or fifty miles for his goods, but the railroad delivers them in an hour. He would walk four or five squares to consult with his fellow business man, but the telephone joins them at once. In all these cases, the very greatest advantage gained, is the saving of time. Now it is certain that whatever brings about a gain of time, must be, if practicable, a great benefit to all concerned; and we believe, that at present, there is nothing which would be of more universal interest than a faster system of writing.

There are, of course, a great number of different systems of short-hand writing taught at the present time; but I think that the one great system, noted not only for speed, but especially for its practicability, is "Lindsley's Tachygraphy." It matters not whose system of tachygraphy we have, but as this system has proved itself to be practicable, and has shown us that our long-

hand system of writing can be done away with and substituted by a much faster, we think it proper to use it as a basis to show why tachygraphy should become universal, and why we believe it will become universal, at least in our country, before so very many years will have rolled by.

In the first place, a system, in order to become general, must be simple. If the signs were at all complicated, it would be too much trouble for a great many to take the time to learn them. There must be a few unchangeable principles laid down, and these must be adhered to. If you have too many rules, the trouble to commit comes in again, and so with too many exceptions. The more you have of these the further you get from that idea of simplicity. In the next place, it must be legible. You may as well, in fact a hundred times sooner, save your labor, paper and ink, if you are not able to read what you have written. That would be trying to kill a dead dog. There is no use of running around in a circle to find your way out of a bush. There must be a distinct sign for each distinct sound, so that the instant you see the sign, you know exactly what it means. Lastly, it must be brief, otherwise our long-hand would answer the same purpose. These, we think, are the three principal points to be considered; and all of these, tachygraphy lays claim to, and is certainly justified in so doing.

The signs are of the simplest sort, nor are these signs arbitrary; but each one is selected with a reason why it is more appropriate to represent a certain sound than another. A student, having once learned the alphabet thoroughly, is immediately prepared to write the simple style; and after a few weeks study, can read tachygraphy with comparative readiness; it, of course, requires considerable practice to gain speed sufficient to take down a lecture, but we are not arguing for it in that direction at present. It is just as legible as long hand. You have your sign, and it has its invariable sound; now, how is it possible to go wrong? It even requires considerable carelessness on the part of the writer to render it unintelligible. Lastly, it is, by far, shorter than long-hand. In long-hand, it requires, on an average, four movements of the pen to a letter; and for some sounds it requires as high as three letters, making twelve movements of the pen necessary to form one sound. In short-hand you have one simple movement of the pen to make the sound. Of course,

this will not hold good for all words, but on an average you can, with moderate practice, write from three to four times as fast with the simple style of tachygraphy as you can with long-hand. Just imagine what an immense amount of time could be saved if this or some similar system of writing was adopted. An article, now transcribed in three hours, could then be written in an hour. Why, it seems to us, that this system, when once known to be practicable, cannot help being brought into use.

Some suppose it so terribly hard to learn. Take two boys, eight years of age; start one in learning tachygraphy, and the other long-hand, and we feel positive that the former will, with much less trouble and labor, master his system thoroughly before the latter. Why, it is just as hard for a boy to learn that "t" represents a certain sound as that a single stroke represents the same sound, and considerably harder to learn to make it. Tachygraphy has advantages over long-hand in every way.

And now, after you have learned it, who can use it? Everybody. The editor; for the compositor can soon learn to read it and therefore set up type from it. The clergyman, lawyer, author, physician, student, in fact, every one and any one, if they only will; for it is so simple and practicable that it is easily learned and remembered. Therefore since it is so simple, so legible, so wonderfully brief, so easily learned, and since every man, woman and child can make such a greatly advantageous use of it, we believe that the time is not far distant, when some system of tachygraphy will become universal, and our present long-hand done away with.

The Student's Lack of Progress.

BY FRANK F. FRY, '85.

Among the various members of a college class, marked differences of mental ability are easily perceptible. Some are apt, diligent hard-workers, who take advantage of the valuable opportunities here afforded them and are, hence, always prepared to answer any questions which may be asked. Others are partially so. They are usually capable of answering all those questions put to them individually, but rarely endeavor to answer any others. Whilst a third class also exists who are seldom able to

answer their own questions, much less those of others. What is the cause of this great difference everywhere apparent? Some ascribe it to genius. They seem to regard all members of the first class as possessing some preternatural gift whereby they are enabled to accomplish a vastly greater amount of work than themselves in less time and with less labor.

Others ascribe it to partiality on the part of the professors. They themselves are excluded from the *avored few*, as they term the more diligent students, and, rather than merit that favor themselves, they endeavor to slander their more successful classmates by calling them the professors' *pets*. Neither genius nor partiality are, however, the cause of the student's lack of progress, but we will endeavor to give three great causes which, in our opinion, are the true ones.

I. *His lack of preparation prior to entering college.* Such a lack will prove a continual hindrance to him during his entire course and only by persistent efforts and determination will he be enabled to overcome this great obstacle.

II. *His lack of preparation in his regular studies in college.* Many students almost habitually go to recitations unprepared and still wonder at their slow, unsteady progress. They are unable to understand the explanations and remarks of the professors, bearing on the recitations, simply from their ignorance of the latter. Instead of gradually and continually exercising their memories, they overtax them and strain their powers in endeavoring to retain the contents of a recitation from a mere glance at it. Even should their memories not prove treacherous, they cannot retain for a long period of time the knowledge thus acquired.

III. *His lack of attention in the class-room.* This is the fundamental cause of his lack of progress. Not only is he unwilling to waste (?) his valuable time in the proper preparation of a recitation, but he is not even willing to pay attention in the class-room during its progress. His thoughts are constantly wandering; his mind is not concentrated on the subject before him; the lesson possesses no interest in his estimation; he experiences no pleasure from it; and, consequently, when called upon to recite, he seems to awake from an almost unconscious reverie, endeavors to collect his thoughts, becomes greatly confused, and naturally accomplishes nothing.

There are others who do endeavor to pay attention to the reci-

tation but their minds are constantly in advance of it, constantly thinking of the next part in case they should be called on suddenly. Hence, should they be amongst the last to recite, they lose the benefit of almost the entire recitation. It is, we concede, natural on his part to desire to be as well acquainted with the lesson as possible, yet if he is well prepared before he enters the classroom, he can feel sufficiently secure and can afford to pay strict attention. For it is evident that by failing to do so, he casts aside valuable opportunities which he will ever regret.

[FOR THE MONTHLY.]

Collapsus est!

The puer stetit on the base,
Jamdudum two were out,
The risus qui his os luxit
Polivit ejus snout.

The puer tollit bat aloft,
Poposcit one "hip-high,"
The pitcher it "red-hot" jecit,
Percussit him in eye.

Then rursus stetit puer up
Certusque he would score,
Secunda him in paunch icit,
Ball ludit he no more.

At Kansas University any student who attains a term grade of ninety is excused from examinations.—*Ex.* Make it ninety-five and introduce it into Muhlenberg.

A tennis court has recently been established in the gymnasium of Union University. This affords the students a fine opportunity for taking exercise during the cold weather.

According to the lately-published register of Franklin & Marshall College, the number of students is 124;—92 in the college department, and 32 in the Academy. The "Daniel Scholl Observatory" will be erected without delay, and will be of great value in the study of Astronomy.

Muhlenberg Monthly.

PUBLISHED EACH MONTH DURING THE TERM.

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E. F. KRAUSS, '84,

C. E. WAGNER, '84.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

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W. K. MOHR, '85.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

BY referring to the head of this column, the reader will note a change in the editorial staff of the MONTHLY. Messrs. Lynch and Kretschmann of Euterpia, and Mr. Potteiger of Sophronia were appointed to represent their respective Societies at the regular meeting held for that purpose. Mr. Yehl was elected Business Manager to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Pflueger, who had faithfully served the MONTHLY in that capacity since last September. We congratulate the Societies upon the choice they have made and predict that these newly-elected members will do them credit in their several positions.

When the MONTHLY was placed into the hands of the Literary Societies it was resolved that the Business Manager should serve for the year, but that an election for editors be held at the end of each scholastic term. This, in the absence of experience, was deemed a wise and just provision, but we would now, for suffi-

cient reason, suggest an important change. Practice, as we all know, makes perfect; and to no profession, does this maxim apply more forcibly, than to the editing of a college journal. It requires a few months to become familiar with the work, and when the incumbent has begun to be thoroughly interested in his labors, and to feel somewhat at home,—under the present system, he is liable to be “ousted” from his position, and some other novice substituted. The benefit resulting from *experience* is thus lost to the journal. In some institutions, the corps of editors is elected for the entire year. We do not favor this change as yet; but honestly believe it would be an improvement to make the term of office for the editors, five months, instead of three or four. This will render necessary but two elections, the one, for the first corps of editors, to be held in June, and the other in January; a compromise which must prove satisfactory to all parties. Our judgment as to the advisability of this change has been confirmed by the suggestions of some of our Alumni, as well as by one of our worthy exchanges.

[N reading over the editorial columns of our exchanges we find that not a few editors direct the attention of the students to the necessity of taking especial care of the college grounds during the early part of Spring when footsteps are liable to make lasting impressions upon a lawn or campus. We too find that we are compelled to take up our “stub” on this question. The practice of cutting directly across the campus instead of following the proper paths, which requires only about half a dozen paces more, was begun last Spring, or perhaps earlier, and the habit has so grown upon the majority of our students that the result is two well-trodden paths from both gates of the campus to the college door. Some workmen from town, going to and from their work and in some way imbibing the axiom that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, have trodden quite a well-defined path from the northwest gate diagonally across the campus to the gate facing Fourth street. The result is that these, together with the regular paths, have so divided our campus that only a few extra tracks will turn it into such a number of patches as to give it the appearance of a mammoth chess-board.

Every student ought to have imbibed so much of the Oscar Wilde sentiment as to make him desirous of having his surround-

ings beautiful and in order. A little care and forethought on the part of every one will cover those bare tracks with a beautiful carpet of green by Commencement day. The workmen and loafers need only a few notices in order to bring about a discontinuance of their trespassing. Let the students take the lead for they, if we mistake not, originated the practice.

It is not our aim or province to find fault, but we feel it our duty to direct the attention of the students to this fact, knowing that all are gentlemen and that all that is needed to remedy this evil is to direct their attention to it.

WE are happy to call the attention of our readers to the growth made by our journal since its last issue. The four additional pages must be accredited to the Business Managers, who have had the welfare of the MONTHLY at heart, and by their persevering efforts have secured so many new advertisements as to make this enlargement necessary.

Progress and improvement are the watchwords of the day, and we are determined not to be left behind by the onward march. We congratulate ourselves that the MONTHLY has not been standing still. Already in the first year of its existence it has been enlarged by the addition of eight pages. The present corps of editors is determined that this growth shall continue until MUHLENBERG MONTHLY shall have become a worthy representative of our Alma Mater.

But alas! can we afford this big talk? We are not backed by a syndicate of capitalists to whom expense is no item. Our treasury has been observing Lent so rigidly, that the end of this trying season finds it entirely run down, and in a shockingly emaciated condition. It needs a royal "set out" of hard cash; and unless our Alumni who are still in arrears, take this broad hint, we will not stake our professional reputation as to the result. We have incurred additional expense by this necessary improvement, and in all seriousness we urge it upon our delinquent Alumni to forward us their subscription money at once. Our readers would be surprised, were we to state the amount of outstanding dues. "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

IN looking over our subscription list we find but two of the names of the Trustees of our college upon it. We do not wish to find fault with our Trustees for this seeming lack of interest in

the literary representative of their college, for if we examine into the matter more closely we shall no doubt find that not as much fault can be found with them as a casual observer might think they deserved. Some, who live at a distance, have no doubt not yet heard of the MONTHLY; and others, who have heard of it, have perhaps not yet been favored with a copy or been requested to subscribe. Our Business Managers are continually sending out copies to non-subscribing Alumni but the Trustees have so far not received the attention they deserved. We hope to bring the matter before their eyes and we know that we shall receive a hearty and cheerful response from each one. In all other proper undertakings of the students the Trustees have always lent their aid and assistance and we feel confident that in this, which at the same time advertises the college and, if properly conducted, adds to its reputation, they will not withhold their encouragement and support.

We feel sorry that this has been neglected for so long a time but we shall do everything in our power to make amends for this neglect and hope our efforts may be appreciated by our Trustees and that our subscription list may no longer be deprived of that roll of honored names.

THE position of a college student demands that he should be acquainted with the literature of the day. It is expected of him by those who make no pretensions to literary attainments, and he is looked up to by them as one who, by virtue of his occupation, is familiar with everything pertaining to books and authors. If he is found wanting and exhibits ignorance in this direction, it reflects upon his general knowledge and is sure to leave an unfavorable impression upon his questioners. He must keep track of the authors of the day and be able to enumerate the titles and leading thoughts of their principal works. But how is he to accomplish this? His studies naturally employ the greater part of his time and attention, and the few hours left for general reading are utterly insufficient for anything like a systematic perusal of the books and magazines which appear from week to week. It would be the sheerest folly for anyone to attempt it. But we have a plan to suggest, by which even the busiest student may keep himself thoroughly posted on these matters.

There are now published at least four weekly journals devoted

exclusively to reviews and criticisms of the literature of the week. All publications of any note are announced, and criticisms passed upon them. Extracts are judiciously made from books and articles of particular merit; whilst those undeserving of praise are candidly criticised and condemned. The important and interesting literary news of the day is also given in their columns; and we know of no periodical which could be of more real benefit to a student. He is given the cream, whilst the skimmed milk is discarded; soon acquires a familiarity with the authors of the day; is able to name their best works, and in a word is led to take a live interest in contemporaneous literature. The writer has access to such a journal and can testify that the weekly visits of no periodical are more eagerly welcomed. The reading-room should by all means be provided with one of these literary reviews.

[I]t is with pleasure that we notice that some of our exchanges have made a departure in the nature of the matter published in their contribution columns; so that instead of entertaining their readers with essays on abstruse subjects they delight them with short, spicy stories. We have no objections against formal essays, for there is no other form of prose composition which is as instructive to an educated man. We do not wish to discard them from the columns of our journal, but we would be pleased to publish a happy variety of compositions in each issue of the MONTHLY; so that it may not prove irksome because of its seriousness and severity, nor insipid because of its levity and mechanical attempts at wit and pleasantry. Our aim and effort is to make the MONTHLY so pleasant and agreeable a visitor that its subscribers may look forward to its monthly visits with anticipations of pleasure. We have been soliciting short accounts of travel and descriptions of places from some of our Alumni and have been successful in procuring some, and promises of others. There is nothing so interesting to most men as accounts of journeys or descriptions of foreign countries and strange places. It is true our roll of Alumni does not boast of very old men nor of many who traveled extensively; yet we find them scattered sparsely over the whole of the United States, and some of them have crossed the Ocean and made quite extended trips. It is to such that we look for accounts of foreign places and experi-

ences. Much has been written of the places usually visited by travelers, yet each one sees things through different spectacles and can always give new and interesting accounts. To others, whom circumstances have compelled to remain at home, we look for essays on subjects of lively interest in practical life and for whatever other encouragement they can give in the line of contributions. An occasional stanza of poetry would also be acceptable. We hope that among the body of our alumni and students there are some upon whom the Muses have showered their divine gifts.

Let every one offer his quota toward the improvement and support of the MONTHLY. It has been, and is, our aim to represent both the alumni and the students of College in each issue of our journal. We are happy to say that our younger alumni have responded cheerfully and given us their aid; but so far we have, in the main, spent ink, paper and postage in vain, in soliciting contributions from our older alumni. It is in the power of these older men to give us much encouragement and to add more character to the MONTHLY. It is to be hoped that they will no longer withhold their support. We wish to make the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY a publication which shall gain and hold its place in the front ranks of college journalism and with proper support from the alumni and students we hope to be able to do it.

Exchanges.

Among the exchanges for this month a number have appeared on our table for the first time. We give them a hearty welcome; in perusing their interesting columns we have found much pleasure and profit. We are just beginning to realize to what immense proportions college journalism has attained in these United States, and what a powerful influence it wields in behalf of the institutions of the land. Its power as an adjunct of the Faculty in maintaining discipline can not be overestimated; and its value as a representative of, and mediator for the student, must be apparent to all. We quote the opinion of the *N. Y. Independent* on this subject: "A good college paper is worth more for the moral and gentlemanly tone of college life than a library of by-laws and an army of faculty spies." The testimony of such an impartial judge carries with it undoubted weight.

The College Rambler from Jacksonville, Illinois, is one of our new exchanges. From the notices of this journal in the columns of our exchanges we inferred that the *Rambler* must be one of the first journals of our western institutions. The appearance of the first copy has proved to us that we were not mistaken. We hope the relations between the *Rambler* and the MONTHLY may always be pleasant and that a warm and sincere friendship may spring up between the two. All the departments of the *Rambler* are well worked up and reflect credit upon the editors as well as upon the institution in whose interest it is published.

Two issues of the *University Magazine* of the University of Pennsylvania have reached us. This neat and attractive journal is issued on the 5th and 20th of each month. In its publication, the possibilities of the printer's art are fully developed, reflecting credit upon "the knights of the type" in the old "Quaker City." It is a journal of 12 pages, filled with sound and sensible editorials, one or more interesting sketches, university and local news and three full columns of general college news. As is usual with magazines of this class, the space devoted to athletic matters, such as boat crews, base ball clubs and cricket teams is, in our humble judgment, out of all proportion! The sketch entitled "A Story of Brothers" was read by us with peculiar interest. It is a thrilling account of how a fraternity badge saved its owner from being murdered in cold blood while traveling in the South shortly after the late war. It reads like a dime romance.

The *Haverfordian*, published at Haverford College, Montgomery county, Pa., is a charming paper in every way. Perfect in typography, pure in tone, and elevated in sentiment, it is already one of our favorites. The editorials are deserving of particular praise, and evince on the part of the editors, careful thought and a conscientious resolve to do their duty. The one on "College Pessimism" is of peculiar merit. The writer says: "By college pessimism we mean a disposition to run down the institution, and to speak as if one's stay here, if not quite a positive misfortune, at least entailed much unnecessary hardship." He then demonstrates in a forcible manner, the evils resulting from this thoughtless practice; shows that it has an "influence toward establishing a feeling of distance between the faculty and the students, and makes it impossible for the latter to feel a healthy loyalty to the institution." We quote these sensible

utterances, because we have noticed too much of this spirit in our own institution, and would like to impress upon such faultfinders the folly of their course.

The staff of *The University Mirror* has been manned by a new board of editors. The contributed articles are exceptionally good and interesting. The description of "A visit to Longfellow's home in 1877" especially attracted our attention. We read it with great interest and felt as if we were sauntering through that romantic mansion and gazing upon its artistic beauties. Would that one met more articles of such a general character in the columns of our college journals! The editorials are good and advocate the interests of the institution and its students. It seems that the vexed question of the present marking system in colleges has agitated the mind of one of the editors. He lets off his indignation in an editorial of two columns and a half. We feel like endorsing his sentiments in the main, but we think he takes an extreme view of the subject. We do not believe that the marking system can be shown to be an "unmitigated nuisance." Many faults as it may have, it still has some redeeming features. It cannot be denied that there is a great middle class of students who are urged on by the fear of low notations to an amount of work which would not be accomplished without the pressure of such a system. That class of so-called students whom no incentives of honor and reward can influence, is not injured by the present marking system. There is a third class of students who are really zealous of the truth and who will pursue it no matter what obstacles are thrown into their way. Such can not be injured by such a system. This system may be shown to bring forth evil results by encouraging a "shrewdly dishonest student" to stoop to unfair means "to score his ten." Such results may be shown to proceed from almost any system, but they do not prove the worthlessness of the system, but the depravity of human nature. We think that with proper care and attention the system of marking in schools and colleges will bring about good results. The plan of requiring original theses bearing on the various subjects of study is a good one and, if used in connection with the marking system as proposed by our exchange, could not fail to bring about good results.

Of all the exchanges that have thus far reached us, the *Kansas Review*, of Kansas University, gives evidence of the most pains-

taking labor and literary enterprise. It is a mammoth two-column magazine, containing 32 pages of reading matter, 12 of which are devoted to contributed articles upon topics of the day. Unlike the average college journal, its interest is not limited to the students and Alumni of the institution which it represents. Its columns cater to the taste of the general reader, and contain such a variety of entertaining and instructive articles, in addition to fresh and crisp locals, as to make it a most valuable family magazine. It gives a fuller equivalent to its subscribers than any college journal whereof we know. The only fault we can find with it is the scantiness of the editorial column; but we will have to defer further notice of this excellent journal to some future time.

We acknowledge the receipt of the additional new exchanges, *The Thielsian* and *The Concordiensis*. What has become of *The Student's Visitor*? We have not heard of him since January. Will one of our exchanges please inform us?

Our Alumni.

- '68. Rev. William H. Rickert is located at Williamsport, Pa.
- '70. Frederick W. Butler, one of the most popular men of his class, is engaged in business in Reading, Pa.
- '70. Rev. Isaac Newton S. Erb is a very successful Lutheran minister in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pa. His charge is composed of six congregations.
- '71. Dr. David S. Hoffman, of Lake City, Colorado, is about to start on an extensive tour through the San Juan Mountains.
- '72. Rev. Martin L. Fritch is stationed at Reading, Pa.
- '72. Horatio R. Trexler can be found in the same city.
- '73. Prof. George G. Kunkel, of Brodheadsville, Pa., was in Allentown the other day, looking after his school interests.
- '73. Rev. John Nicum is a Lutheran minister in Syracuse, N. Y.
- '74. If you see M. C. Henninger looking particularly happy, do not be surprised. He is as happy as on the pay-day of the extra session. We had intended to say it was a future Muhlenbergian, but unless co-education is introduced, this is impossible. It is a girl. "Der Christy is Dawdy."

- '75. Rev. Newton J. Miller, a Reformed clergyman, was recently called to a charge at Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa.
- '79. Rev. Wilson M. Rehrig can be found at Girardville, Pa.
- '81. Luther M. McCreery is a student in the Theological Seminary. He comes to Allentown once in a great while.
- '81. J. Allen Schaadt is in the office of Dun & Co., the commercial agents.
- '82. David R. Horne, besides reading law, is also dabbling in politics.
- '82. We were very glad to see Tom M. Yundt, a student in Yale Divinity School. He is in his second year and greatly pleased with his school. He said he came "on business." On several occasions when we saw him he had some very interesting and charming "business" with him. Now, Tom!

College Locals.

- ?
- Spring.
- Spring fever.
- Rare visitors—rackets.
- Who was too previous?
- Sophomoric badges—pins and invisible mustaches.
- A Soph's advice to the janitor: "Don't swear on the campus, it will spoil the grass."
- Vacation will be here on the 9th, and each one seems glad for a little breathing spell.
- The Juniors are becoming anxious about their contest orations. Most of them have already selected a theme.
- The Sophs are studying Botany. Wanted. Specimens for Herbariums—natural or artificial. The latter preferred.
- Which of the boys of '86 translated the German sentence—"Der Mann mit der eisernen Maske," "The man with the cast-iron cheek"?
- The Freshies were much excited when it was announced that they would be examined in History, and having called a class-meeting, petitioned the Faculty that they be examined in anything but that. Their petition was not granted.

—Several of the boys helped to inaugurate Chief Dillinger on the 21st ult. It was past midnight before the ceremonies were all concluded.

—One of the Seniors is the happy owner of what may be termed an automatic overcoat. He is in the habit of using it as a cushion in German recitation room. The peculiarity about it is, that when he rises to recite, the coat quietly glides away to the other end of the bench.

—The Glee Club rendered its selections very efficiently in the Presbyterian concert. "Bingo" was especially appreciated by the audience. The concert was a treat in every respect and the audience manifested their delight by the manner in which they applauded the performers.

—The Saturday morning exercises will be omitted as usual during this term. The neighborhood will no longer be disturbed by the vociferous outbursts of many of the boys. The Juniors and Seniors will thus have sufficient time in which to restore their oratorical powers for Junior exhibition and Commencement.

—The result of the election of officers in the Euterpean Society was as follows: Pres., J. J. Heissler; Vice Pres., S. L. Krebs; Rec. Sec., C. W. Jefferis; Cor. Sec., A. G. Loder; Treas., O. E. Pflueger; Critics, W. D. C. Keiter and A. M. Mehrkam; Chaplain, E. A. Yehl; Editor of Budget, W. H. Zuber.

—The hearts of all were gladdened the other morning in chapel, when Dr. S. made the unprecedented announcement that during the coming summer extensive repairs are to be made to the buildings. They are certainly much needed. The nature of the improvements was not stated, but we should not be surprised if on our return we were to find the buildings so changed that we would not recognize Muhlenberg as the same old college we left in the Spring.

—The Sophs take great pride in saying that every member of '86 sports a class pin. But a few weeks ago it became a noticeable fact that one of the boys was minus the pin. The difficulty was partly solved when a few days after another badge adorned his breast. But the question naturally arose: What became of the '86 badge? It is reported that one of the opposite sex wears the '86 pin, but who she may be, is still a question. O, Soph! What meaneth this? Speak!

—On the 25th ult., Chief Dillinger and two of the fire commissioners visited the building, and after an inspection, notified the college authorities to erect fire escapes on the south side of the main wing. This is a want that has long been felt by the students, and promised by the college authorities. We are glad to see that they have been stirred up on the subject.

—The economy of time and labor. The boys of the upper regions have invented an ingenious method of supplying their hall with coal. The apparatus consists of a pulley (Dan B's foot), a long rope, and half a dozen buckets. They exhibit a very interesting performance, which is particularly amusing to the "boys" and Prof. in Chapel. The quantity hoisted up per week averages twenty-five buckets. The officers are Dan. B——, Heaver; Fred. L——, Carrier, and Howard S——, Chief Inspector.

—Base ball has again been resurrected by the members of the College nine. They eagerly seize every opportunity to practice for the many anticipated match games, which they expect to play during the coming summer. The officers and players appointed for this season are as follows: Managers, E. E. Johnson, '85, F. F. Fry, '85 and A. M. Weber, '85; J. Sadtler, '87, c.; E. T. Kretschmann, '86, 1 b.; E. F. Keever, '86, r. f.; H. Woolever, p.; D. E. Brunner, '85, 2 b.; H. C. Fox, '84, c. f.; J. M. Dettra, '84, s. s. and captain; F. M. Fox, '86, 3 b.; J. J. Snyder, '86, l. f.; substitutes, F. E. Lewis, '86, G. P. Stem, '86, A. B. Erb, '84.

—Occasionally, either individual classes or the whole body of students are treated to lectures on a subject not down in the college curriculum;—"Gross misdemeanors." The last class favored was the Juniors. The occasion, the accidental breakage of two window panes by a member of that class. The orator, Rev. R——, president of the board of trustees, was introduced by Dr. S——, president of the faculty. The place, Prof. R——'s recitation room. The lecture had not proceeded far, when the author of the mischief informed the venerable presidents, that, had they not been quite so previous, they might have saved themselves much trouble, as he, and not the class, was responsible, and that he would attend to the repairs. The lecturer then retired. The total damage was twenty (20) cents.

—On Thursday afternoon, the 28th ult., the Juniors made their

first mineralogical trip under Dr. T——. Ira Wise served as guide. The first locality visited was the limestone quarries near the covered bridge on the road to Mountainville. Here some very fine specimens of the different varieties of Dolomite were secured. After this the iron beds of Mountainville were visited, where a number of good specimens of the different varieties of iron ore were found. Some fine specimens of crystallized silicate were also secured. One of the members was fortunate enough to find a specimen of Lydian stone and one of hornblende. They returned about 6 o'clock, very hungry and tired, but well pleased with their trip, having secured ten or twelve different specimens. With the opening of next session they will take up Determinative Mineralogy.

JANITORIUM.

—The other day, the janitor, who has swallowed Webster's dictionary, and is quite an authority on local and national politics, and who is also shoemaker, oil merchant and carpenter, gave a practical exhibition of what he knows of the nature of hemlock plank, its powers of resistance, &c. A hemlock joist had been unloaded on the front campus, and the janitor proceeded to cut it into appropriate lengths for some necessary repairs in Father K——'s department. While engaged in this work, he informed some of the boys that left-handed carpenters called hemlock the devil's white pine. While his back was turned the larger piece of the joist disappeared. After careful search he found it in an empty room on the fifth floor. Thinking that he would save himself some labor he threw it out of the window, and with such force, that it was broken into small fragments. He is now at a loss what to do with the pieces, as they are too small for the purpose intended, and on the other hand too large to carry around in his vest pocket to serve as tooth-picks.

NOTES FROM THE LOWER REGIONS.

Prospects for the nine are good; already one additional member—Laubach.—Truants have concluded that it does not pay, since, after having taken some fine afternoon for sport, they are minus a recess the next day.—An auction in prospect, consisting of playthings which the Prof. had to deprive some of the pupils of in order to receive their attention.

College Personals.

FACULTY.

Prof. Garber was absent from college for several days to attend the funeral of his sister.

Dr. Thomas inaugurated the Junior mineralogical trips on Friday, March 28. Among the new specimens discovered were several crystals in the form of bottles which the boys examined closely in order to ascertain the quality of their contents.

COLLEGE.

'84. W. J. F——. "Hang it."

'84. George J. Sch——r desires to inform the public that he has "optional of attendance" in society for the remainder of the term.

'84. J. J. R——, instead of going to the gymnasium, exercises by carrying his chair up and down the stairs, because one of his classmates has only three and, when recreating, it is desirable to have four around the table.

'84. Albert J. L. B—— fined several members of society "for walking over the house" while another was speaking. Albert evidently thought that the fire-escape had already been erected.

'84. J. O. Leibensperger celebrated his twenty-second birthday on March 26th. In commemoration of the event, his landlady furnished each of the boarders with an extra supply of hash *a la mode*. He also received a mustache-cup, and will now proceed to raise a mustache for the same.

'84. J. W. U—— has become prominent lately. He presented the retiring proprietor of the American House with a gold-headed cane in behalf of his fellow-boarders. He was afterwards admitted on a free pass to the august presence of Queen Emma, the gypsy fortune-teller, who informed him that he would *not* make "a good steak for the cannibals."

'85. Since Adam M. W—— caught a cold, he has abstained from *hoarse*-radish. (This kind made to order at reasonable rates.)

'85. No, Eli, the collar does not make the man even though it be a dude-collar bought at Solomon Levi's auction sale.

'85. W. K. M—— desires a week's vacation in order to pre-

pare his speech for the Democratic State Convention, which he will deliver—when they are out for dinner.

'85. C. F. W. H—— combines pleasure with business. While mineralizing, he discovered an 87 pound magnet of the feminine species which attracted him so forcibly that he could not return with the class.

'85. When Dr. Sadtler gave the Juniors an opportunity of selecting any branch for the remainder of the year, each one at once proposed his favorite study, as follows: Seip, "Aesthetics;" Hoppe, "The Art of Blushing;" Johnson, "How to Use the Cue and Ball;" Weicksel, "How to Get an Idea;" Brunner, "The Coal-heaver's Revenge;" Weber, "How to Make the Most Noise for Twenty Cents;" Lynch, "Nothing."

'86. Elmer P. Kohler was home, sick.

'86. The two "little children," E. P. K. and S. J. K., and, last but not *least*, the "little boy," E. O. R., are still consoling one another.

'86. George A. Prediger will leave at the close of this session and enter Williams College, which is distant from his home one day's journey, five parasangs.

'86. A. Grant L——'s and F. M. F——'s embryonic mustaches are still microscopic, but it is thought that by careful attention they may become visible after many moons.

'86. Nelson F. S—— has the head of a *deer* stamped on the corner of his note paper. This is suggestive.

'86. Ed. F. K—— still continues his daily rehearsals over the dead body of Caesar. The Vigilance Committee should see that the bust of Luther is firmly fixed lest it be overthrown by the current.

'86. John H. N——. "Prof: Don't *you* believe in Santa Claus?" Silence. The shock was so great that John was immediately struck color-blind and entered the recitation room the next day—St. Patrick's—with a large *blue* ribbon in his button-hole.

'86. Charles W. J—— still has the reputation of having a greater capacity for the products of the boarding-house than any other man in College. When his landlady found it inconvenient to furnish dinner some time ago, she gave him a flour-bag filled with sandwiches, eggs, and cake, in the morning, which was to

serve as his dinner. It did not, however, it only aroused his appetite, and at the dinner hour Charlie was found at the boarding-house as usual.

'87. Wyatt K—— is offended because one of his classmates offered to loan him half a dollar.

'87. Ray E. B—— doesn't care for expense. He pays more for second-hand books than new ones cost.

'87. "Snap" P—— thinks the nights are too short and has applied to the faculty to grant him extra time for sleep.

'87. John G. S——, during the Winter, went to Sunday School wearing no overcoat but seemed to think that a pair of boxing gloves was all that was necessary.

'87. Clinton J. Shadt has relinquished our stately temple and is recuperating his impaired physiognomy among the balmy breezes of Coplay.

'87. "Sleepy" amused himself last Sunday evening in church by throwing paper-balls from the gallery at the congregation below until he fell asleep and almost fell over the railing. This would not have made much difference, however, had there not been several people sitting directly below.

PREPDOM.

Professor in Algela: "How do you get rid of this equation?"

Hassler: "Rub it out."

JANITORIUM.

It required thirteen students to convince the "great statesman" of the lower world, who amuses himself by throwing planks from the fifth story window, that the picture of the Egyptian pyramids in a recent number of *Puck* were not circus tents. A Freshman volunteered the information that they were drifted snow.

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No. 10.

Reinforcing Motives to Diligent Study.

BY REV. B. SADTLER, D. D.

A sense of duty is the basis and prime motive to all our moral activity. To it our Maker appeals in his law. In the decalogue he speaks as the Lord and his authoritative language in its prohibitions is: "Thou *shalt* not." For its commands, the imperative "Thou *shalt*" is used. In the New Testament version of the first great commandment, the God-man is just as exacting: "Thou *shalt* love the Lord thy God." It is freely admitted that this sense of duty can and should be reinforced by our cheerful, affectionate and filial obedience. This is the element in all true evangelical faith that works by love. But after all, the conviction of duty is the basis of obedience, and if we cannot have the filial affection combined with it, better, as far as public morality is concerned, have the one, rather than neither.

It is just thus with motives to diligent study. A sense of duty alone may constrain the student in his work. A remembrance of fond parents, perhaps making large sacrifices to enable a son to get an education, may raise him from indolence and stimulate to dutiful exertion. Or he may catch the impulse from the stern conviction, that his own manhood dare not degenerate into brutish ignorance, when it should be adorned with intelligent culture. Or he may recognize God's high claim upon him to unfold those faculties that make him the lord of creation. But there are some powerful reinforcing motives, that can enter into the question and enkindle such convictions, so that a flaming zeal may be added to tardy duty. They vary greatly in worthiness and in the commendation they deserve. Let us begin with the lower and follow them in an ascending scale,

The simple sense of duty may be reinforced by ambition. A very cursory view of society reveals the fact that the learned form a very influential guild among men. High intellectual attainments carry with them a social distinction and a reputation that may become world-wide. The man diligent in study, even more readily than the man diligent in his business, "shall stand before kings." German literary men have received the coveted "von" before their names and have entered the charmed circle of the nobility. An English poet laureate can become a baron. Then again it is no recent discovery that "knowledge is power." Under the stimulus of such motives a man may become very learned and very selfish.

Another of these reinforcing impulses to diligence may be enthusiasm for special literary or scientific pursuits. As our features differ, so may our mental aptitudes. There is not much good to be said about students that keep *ponies* stabled in their locked up table drawers, but there are others that ride hobbies with such unwearied zeal that they get far on in the journey towards eminent scholarship and high science. Such men may be laughed at as one-sided, but they become the specialists that do so much for the world's knowledge and progress. Akin to this motive is the wider one of a general thirst for knowledge, that deems no branch of literature, art or science unworthy of attention. Those that are influenced by it, honestly lament that life is so short and the range of art so long; they burn the midnight oil and sigh that nature's claims for rest will not permit them to burn it until sunrise makes it needless. To become the universal scholar is not possible; to approach to it is a most honorable distinction. In his day Milton was perhaps the nearest to being one.

And yet another motive that adds zeal to effort in the pursuit of knowledge, is the desire to promote the glory of God by becoming intelligently useful to mankind. The acquisition of knowledge brings with it a personal reward, in the enjoyment experienced by a cultivated mind. He that said, "My mind to me a kingdom is" set a fair estimate on the value of intellectual wealth. But when we acquire to dispense, gather to scatter abroad, earn to give, then we rise to the highest nobility of being, as intelligent creatures. We do not, when we keep all our feast at home or merely coin our brains into gold to hoard it or selfishly spend it for our personal pleasure or advancement. Wisdom is valuable

only when put to noble uses. Christ was the "wisdom of God," but his claim to the world's gratitude lies not only in the fact that he died to save it, but also that he lived to teach it how to become wise unto salvation. His was innate wisdom, for he was "the Word"; ours must be painfully acquired, for there is no royal road to knowledge. But if we seek it with the conscious purpose to dedicate it to the noble end of making mankind wiser, holier or happier, it will sweeten all the toil of the pursuit and glorify all the garnered wealth of our attainments.

What May Be Done.

BY REV. PROF. J. A. BAUMAN, '73.

In a late number of the MONTHLY the needs of Muhlenberg College were clearly pointed out. That article occasioned certain reflections in my mind, which I will proceed to set before you.

The Lutheran church of Germany has the honor of being the foster-mother of gymnasia and universities. Her institutions of learning have no superior. Does it not seem strange that the oldest synod of the Lutheran church in America should have so much difficulty to sustain *one college*; especially, when we remember that the synod has a communicant membership of 90,000? Where lies the cause? Have the children degenerated? Have they lost the love for higher education which their fathers had? Why is it that in America the Lutheran church has lost her prestige? Whatever the causes may be, is it not time for the members of the Pennsylvania Ministerium to ask themselves why *Muhlenberg College* still carries on so precarious an existence? Is it not time for them to investigate the obstacles in the way, with the determination to surmount them? Is it not time for them to resolve that they will show themselves worthy of their forefathers, and wipe away the stain from the banner of their church,—the stain of being behind most of the other churches in the number and efficiency of her higher institutions? It is high time.

In order that Muhlenberg College may be an institution worthy of the Synod, more unanimity in favor of heartily supporting it must be found. This want has crippled the energies of the Board from the very start. Instead of *all* members of the Synod working with zeal for the establishment and support of the institution, many have been careless, many have stood aloof, and some have

opposed it. The reasons for this course of conduct have been various. This wasn't as it ought to be, that didn't suit their notions, &c., &c. It has been the old story of asking for bricks without giving the means to make them. "Give us this!" "Give us that!" have been the cries from fault-finders, but the money and apparatus needful for supplying these demands were left to the tender mercies of circumstances.

No member of the Synod would expect a carpenter to make a beautiful house from an insufficient amount of lumber, or with a scanty supply of tools, or no tools at all. Yet men have been as unreasonable in their demands upon Muhlenberg.

Brethren, your institution may not be what you want it, but unless you all work together, it never will be. You cannot afford to waste your strength and dissipate your energies, antagonizing one another. United you are strong, divided you are weak. Is it not time to overlook personal preferences and prejudices, and look at the *general* good? If Muhlenberg, for some reason or other, does not suit your ideas of such a school, will it do so sooner if unsupported? Nay, put the school upon a good financial basis; then you will have a right to ask that certain interests be protected and encouraged. Let those who wish more science found a chair of science; those who wish more German, endow the German professorship; those who want more theological studies, offer the money needed to pay the salary of a professor of Hebrew; and I am sure the Board will not refuse the endowments, nor the reasonable conditions attached to them.

If every pastor in the Pennsylvania Ministerium would from this date work heartily, vigorously, and whole-souledly for the interests of Muhlenberg, it would not be long before the institution would be free from its embarrassments, and would have entered upon an unobstructed path of progress. Nothing is so successful as success, and I venture the assertion, that, when Muhlenberg treads a path of prosperity, the present grumblers will have changed their tone. It may be a painful truth, but it is a truth, that the grumblers are in most cases those who want others to do the work while they do the bossing. I think the new Seminary is suffering from a similar affliction. Brethren, you are the *servants* of the Lutheran church. You are pledged to sink your own personal predilections out of sight in order to aid the progress of God's kingdom through your church, and nowhere is

this more imperative than in supporting the institutions of the church.

How shall you do this? Let me endeavor to point out a few of the ways you may take.

You know that the number of students at Muhlenberg is not as large as the constituency represented by the Synod would warrant one to expect. Every pastor can increase the number. He is acquainted, or ought to be, with the capacity and bent of mind of every young man in his congregation, or congregations. A word spoken in season to such young men as seem fitted for the ministry or for some professional calling, may turn their minds towards a college course. A word of suggestion to those preparing for college may lead them to choose Muhlenberg. How many of the pastors do this? If they are not doing it, are they not failing in one of their highest duties, as well as failing in their duty towards their college?

You know that Muhlenberg labors under very great financial embarrassments. We see institutions of other churches warmly supported. Must we draw the invidious conclusion that our Lutheran people care less for education than the members of other churches, or are they less informed of the importance and need of such institutions? I prefer to believe that the latter is the main cause; yes, I feel convinced that in this matter of informing the people how necessary Muhlenberg College is to the church, the pastors of the Pennsylvania Ministerium are much to blame. How many of you, my brethren, can say that you have taken advantage of every opportunity offered by gospel and epistle during the church year, to present the claims of college and seminary to your people? Or if you have not done that, have you set apart one out of the 52 Sundays in the year for the especial purpose of instructing your people on the importance, yea, the unavoidable duty, of supporting the educational institutions of the church? And do you not think that if every one of the 207 pastors belonging to the Synod would do this, the fruits would be seen in increased contributions of money and a larger number of students? Then, why not try the plan?

Many of you may live in communities where no school fitted to give the preparatory training needed to enter college, is given. One of the greatest needs of Muhlenberg is to have preparatory schools throughout her territory to act as feeders for her. Could

not such schools be established in your district with a little effort? Could not your congregation help some promising young man through his studies on the condition that he should carry on such a school for a definite time in your midst? If you consider what an influence for good this would wield in your own midst, you must acknowledge that the plan is worth a trial; when, in addition, you consider its far-reaching effects on your own institution, you must feel in duty bound to make the effort.

If you cannot do this, the next best thing would be to urge the young men of your congregation desiring academic training to attend the Preparatory Department of Muhlenberg. But this will not have as beneficial an influence upon your congregation. You must bring the gospel to the heathen, so you must *bring* education to the ignorant; they will not go for it. Hence, I favor the plan of having small academies wherever possible.

Could not the "Lutheran" set apart half a column weekly for college news, or any matter which would instruct our people and bring the needs of the school more frequently before the eyes of the people? Could not the faculty of the college have this under their charge? I am certain such a plan would bear good fruit.

Brethren, the question concerning Muhlenberg College resolves itself to this: Shall it be a glorious monument of your love and zeal and devotion, or shall its continual embarrassments proclaim your shame? Which shall it be?

Dead Languages vs. Business Education.

BY PROF. GEO. G. KUNKLE, '73.

Many and frequent are the thrusts made at the study of Latin and Greek in Academies, Seminaries and Colleges. But the reformer, or rather *deformer* is abroad in the land. For some of these very progressive people, a new thing or notion is better than anything and everything else. Under the heading of "Dead Languages," in the *N. Y. School Journal*, we have another effusion from the pen of one who either studied the "Dead Languages" with her eyes shut, or never studied them at all. This person really found one instance in the shape of a man who regretted that he had taken a Classical Course, because he cannot use his knowledge to the best advantage in the "New West." It is not our purpose to discuss such an extreme case. Yet there

educational journals have a large circulation, and I believe, that some are hindering the very cause which their titles oblige them to espouse.

Where there is one who regrets his having taken a classical course, there are ten, who regret that they did not, or could not, take such a course. The majority of the opponents of "dead-language" study evince an unusual amount of shortsightedness. The writer above referred to afflicts herself with the belief, that "dead-language" study is all exercise of the memory. Is not this an exalted view of classical study? It is very generally urged by the opponents of "dead-language" study, that it does not fit for active or practical life. Now what kind of study *does* prepare for life? What do people mean by a "practical-life" education? Where is the school, call it what you please, that will take a student scantily supplied with brains, and still worse off as to business tact, and turn him out a successful business man? Yet this very frequently is *the stock in trade* of our anti-classical friends.

Some of our modern wise-acres imagine that young persons emerging from school or college, must possess the aptness and skill in business that have accrued to the fault-finders during an experience of fifteen or twenty years. The same is true of our would-be reformers in school teaching. Highly delighted with their own effusions of tongue, and ink marks over their signature, and knowing nothing pertinent and thoughtful, they take up the music of reform and sing entirely out of tune. For let it never be forgotten, that comparatively few persons are suited to play the *reformer* successfully.

We grant that there are some who pass out of college "illy prepared" for practical business. But what would these same persons have accomplished if they had *not* taken a classical course?

It is impossible for a person to take a classical course and *not* have broader views of men and measures. Suppose that some persons are too careless and silly to improve the opportunities for culture and information placed within their reach. Which is to blame? The classical course, or the careless youth or maiden?

The friends of classical education are often informed that graduates are deficient in English Grammar and Literature. There is no course in the whole catalogue of courses so well adapted to obtain a real insight of the grammar of one's own language, as the classical course. The writer of this could parse sentences

"long drawn out" before he entered college, and that practical (?) grammar had no real foundation until, by observation and careful study of Latin and Greek, the whole subject of grammar had passed before him in an entirely new light. We venture the assertion, that the student who takes a classical course and fails to have a practical knowledge of grammar, and that too of his own language, is not a suitable criterion by which to judge others. Downright negligence is the cause of such a person's deficiency in the knowledge of practical grammar.

What can a person study that gives him the same amount of drill in the choice, selection and proper application of words, as translating from one language into another? The large proportion of Latin and Greek derivatives makes the study of these languages a necessity for the right understanding of the English language.

There is much loud talking and not less smart writing about "business education." It would certainly not be a useless task for some one of our men of "business-education" notoriety to tell us what is meant by those two words. They may mean much or little. The much and little, it must be feared, will be in exact proportion to the mental status of those who attempt to define "business education." Until that definition has been given and accepted, we would encourage students to take a classical course.

We can merely allude to the remark sometimes made that our men of science did not take a classical course. Take the profoundest scientists of this age and a good majority will be found who rejoice in blessings of a classical education. Take the leaders of thought and intelligence everywhere and in all departments of learning, and the classical scholars lead by good majorities. Whoever takes the time to observe closely, will see that, even if a classical student is a few years behind another in any calling, half a decade suffices to distance the other almost invariably. The market is not flooded with men of classical culture, but by the men of no culture.

Ten thousand one hundred and fifty-seven American Indians are attending school.

The new elevator recently put in at Vassar College is not much used, as the girls prefer to slide down the banister.—*The Student*.

Pillars of State.

BY V. J. UHRICH, '84.

Every structure must have a foundation. Whether this foundation shall be "founded upon a rock" or "on the sand" remains for the artificer to determine. If the base is firm, the material good and the architect proficient, the conclusion necessarily follows that the structure will be strong, durable and probably beautiful. As a house built upon a rock will stand although the "rains descend and the floods beat," so the government founded upon right and practical principles successfully carried out will endure through centuries.

History, "the consecrated record of the past," gives us a vivid description of the Parthenon of Athens and the Roman Coliseum, whose ruins plainly show that they had an adamantine foundation. As the temples, villas and palaces of the ancients, as well as those of our times, are supported by massive columns and pillars wrought out of the crude material by the toil and skill of the artists's hand, so, figuratively speaking, our government was formed out of a mass of principles and is upheld by pillars of intelligence and sound morality and these are none other than our colleges. Hence the great need of good colleges affording thorough and useful intellectual discipline. Our colleges are the places where the ideas of Right and Wrong are obtained by many of our future Clays and Websters. We are "all architects of Fate working in these walls of Time," and none can be a greater blessing or a direr curse to their fellowmen than those in whose hands is destined to repose the Fate of our republic. The vast majority of our lawgivers are men who received their training in college. Our colleges are the fountains from which the waters of intelligence and progress flow. They are the workshops in which the future architects of our government are trained. The architect is the main thing, for even if the very best material is possessed and the skilled director is wanting, no magnificent edifice can be erected. The same material existed centuries ago, yet years elapsed before the stately structures, now adorning our cities, raised their lofty domes to the skies. The stability of a building depends largely upon the foundation and that of our political institutions, upon the general diffusion of intelligence and morality, the watch towers of Liberty. Our col-

leges should endeavor to instill into the minds of their students the very noblest ideas of government, so that they can legislate wisely and thus secure peace and prosperity. Muhlenberg also has a noble mission to fulfill. She, for the number of her days, has acted a useful part in the nation's career and may the day soon dawn, when the eloquence acquired here, may give expression in our legislative halls to the sound principles of Right and Wrong formed within her walls! In the training and principles of government obtained in our colleges to a great extent lies the destiny of our American Republic.

Cati Pugnaces.

A catus sedit on the wall,
Upon a starry nox;
Another catus near him stood,
And raised his silv'ry vox.

Then catus primus dorsum arched,
His cauda raised on high;
On alter catus saluit then
And made the flocci fly.

And sic in close amplexus joined,
The cati nox disturbed;
Until cothurnus recte hurled,
Their ferox ira curbed.

PHILOCATUS.

"The Bear Meadows."

BY C. ERNEST WAGNER, '84.

It was the writer's good fortune, during the Summer of '83, in company with a late graduate of this institution, to sojourn for a few weeks in Centre County, this State. Whilst there, we had the pleasure of visiting one of the great natural curiosities of Pennsylvania, although scarcely known or heard of outside of Centre and the adjoining counties. It is one of those delightful spots, now so rare in these parts, where the pristine beauty of nature has not been marred by the onward march of civilization. Centre is truly a mountainous county. The main ridge of the Alle-

ghanies passes through the western end, whilst the greater portion of the remaining surface is cut up by many of the outlying ranges of these noble mountains. One of these ranges, consisting of seven parallel ridges known as the "Seven Mountains" intersects the Southwestern extremity of Centre and the Western end of Mifflin County; and it is between the Fourth and Fifth Mountain of this range that the curiosity of which I write is to be found. Here, in a deep valley, right in the heart of the mountains, completely shut out from civilization, lies a tract of land, consisting of about 400 acres, known as the "Bear Meadows," so named from the fact that in years gone by it was the favorite haunt of large numbers of bears.

We had heard wonderful stories about these "Meadows" during our short sojourn in the county, and had been advised by all our friends to visit them without fail. We accordingly prevailed upon our genial host, who is a hunter of large experience, and thoroughly familiar with the mountains for many miles around, to act as our guide. On a beautiful July morning, with the rising of the sun we set out, accompanied by our host and his two sons, each provided with a huge knapsack filled with provisions. Our anticipations led us to forget the roughness of the way and the weight of the load. After a tramp of four hours over mountains and across valleys, we finally reached our destination. Our guide led us to a rude log cabin, built by a number of gentlemen who visit the "Meadows" every Fall, on hunting expeditions. Entering it we found it furnished with a stove, table, bunks filled with straw for beds, and a few pine slabs for seats. We ate a hearty dinner here and then started on a tour of exploration.

"The Bear Meadows," as the name implies, are a large tract of meadow land covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting mainly of pines, hemlocks and tamaracks. Upon entering the "Meadows," our attention was at once attracted by the towering size of these monarchs of the forest. The timber growing here is unsurpassed for size and quality. The trees are as straight as an arrow, and are entirely bare of limbs and branches until within a few yards of the top. The land has never been cleared, and the sound of the woodman's axe is heard only before each Presidential election, when the patriotic burghers of the nearest village, eight miles distant, send a delegation of farmers into the almost impenetrable wilds after one of these straight tamaracks: for,

"ye know," as the natives say, "they make such amazin fine liberty poles."

The peculiar nature of the soil next attracted our attention. The whole bottom is one vast mass of loam, saturated with water, and completely interlaced with the roots of these great trees, matted together into one complicated network. The valley must at one time have been the bed of a great river, and the waters meeting some impassable barrier at the lower end, formed this immense alluvial deposit, now known as the "Bear Meadows." The nature of the soil makes the walking very treacherous, and it was only with the utmost care that we could make our way through, without sinking in up to the knees; and the appearance of our shoes after emerging from this swamp, gave abundant evidence of the extremely "alluvial" condition of the soil.

Through the middle of the tract, and dividing it equally, flows a small and sluggish stream, known as "Coffee Creek." The water of this stream is of a rich brown color, exactly resembling that of strong coffee. It is perfectly clear, however, and as it slowly meanders among the decaying roots and dead trunks of the great trees, it gives to the place a peculiarly weird and sombre aspect. Crossing this by a fallen log, we entered the densest part of the forest. The trees increased in size and number, and the spreading branches at their tops, united so closely as to obscure the rays of the sun entirely, and to render the place as dark as twilight. There are some localities in this neighborhood which the sunlight never penetrates from one year's end to the other. Some of the trees have attained mammoth proportions, several of which measured thirteen feet in circumference and towered to such a height, that our guide informed us that "unless we looked twice, we couldn't see the top!" The roots of these massive pines were so thickly intertwined, that in some places we discovered great cavities beneath them, said to be used by the bears for their Winter quarters. The bark on many of them had been entirely stripped off by these animals, to the height of several feet, and in some cases we could distinctly see the deep imprint of their claws upon the inner bark.

We soon emerged into an open space of several acres extent, covered only by a rank growth of tall grass. In the centre of this clearing was a large pool of water known as the "Bear Wallow." This was a favorite resort for these quadrupeds, and in former days they congregated here in great numbers to enjoy the luxury of a roll in the cool water. The hunters, aware of this trait, lay in ambush in the vicinity, and many an *Ursa Major*, unconscious of his danger, met an untimely end at the "Bear Wallow." The earth about this pool is extremely marshy, and by jumping upon it heavily, it is felt to vibrate violently for many yards on either side.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

THE week's vacation granted to the students at Easter is always hailed with delight by our hard-working boys. It occurs at a most opportune season of the year; during that unsettled period when grim old Winter is retreating and rallying in turn before the mild yet persistent attacks of balmy Spring: when in "the good old times" of our grandfathers, it was considered the proper thing for the "old-school" physician to bleed each member of the family, and dose them carefully with the ever-ready "blood-purifiers" and "liver-regulators" of those enlightened days. But times have changed! Now, when a poor student manifests the unmistakable symptoms of sluggish circulation and general debility in the class-room, his unsympathizing professor suggests with a heartless smile, that the unhappy victim is merely afflicted with an attack of "Spring fever." We all know to our sorrow, what alarming proportions this epidemic had attained at Muhlenberg, and as victims, can testify how welcome, as well as

necessary, the short vacation was. The routine of studies was laid aside and an opportunity afforded to quicken the sluggish blood and clear the clouded brain by healthful exercise in the open air.

Happy to say, our work for this term is somewhat lightened. The exercises in composition and declamation are dispensed with, and the Saturday morning recitation is made up during the week. By this plan, our Saturdays are free, and we are left to enjoy them as we see fit. The methods for so doing are many and various. The "ladies men" can revel in the delights of "leap year parties" to the "pletzel" and pilgrimages in search of the beautiful trailing arbutus, whilst the athletes and sporting men can witness the exciting base-ball matches which take place in the afternoon. The several classes have also each their favorite pursuits. We don't want to give the "Freshies" away, so we will refrain from enumerating their puerile amusements. The "Sophs" roam the fields and meadows in search of dandelions and bluebottles, to analyze and press for their botanical collections. The Juniors combine business with pleasure. Equipped with hammer and bag, they start out with the avowed purpose of mineralizing; but when the mountain is reached, some large boulder is selected to serve as a rostrum, and prize orations are then spouted forth by the hour. But our grave Seniors have outgrown all these trifles. For them, the last term of six weeks is accompanied with manifold duties and cares. The final examinations must be passed; the productions for Class Day and the commencement orations must be written; the memorial and invitations must be selected; and last, but not least, there is the untold anxiety connected with securing and exchanging photographs! In spite of these cares and responsibilities, there is a feeling of sorrow and regret associated with the conclusion of a college course. For, the years spent at college are said to be the happiest period in a man's life, and the associations formed there, retain a green place in the memory after decade on decade has intervened. But this is growing rather too sentimental, so we will omit the peroration and pass on to a more practical subject.

THE MONTHLY was founded to serve as the organ of the college. Through its columns the trustees, professors, students and friends of the college are to throw upon the public not

only the purely literary productions of their brains but also their views of improving and financially bettering the college. We are pleased to observe that some have availed themselves of this opportunity and have directed the attention of the readers of the MONTHLY to the wants of this institution. Chief among these wants seems to be that of a business agent. We undoubtedly need such an agent. By examining the catalogues of the college since 1873 we find that the number of students has not increased since that time. The faculty and trustees have put forth every effort to advance its standard and increase its facilities and they have produced noble results. They have done their duty; but in spite of all efforts and improvements, any college will decline if there is a lack of students. It is impossible for a professor or president of an institution to attend properly to his department and at the same time perform the work of a business agent. The two functions are and ought to be separate, and until Muhlenberg College procures a business agent her progress will be slow and unsatisfactory. The Lutheran Church possesses many a man who has the ability to perform the duties of this office properly and successfully. We know of no man, however, who we think would succeed better in this capacity than Rev. A. R. Horne, D. D. We do not know whether this worthy gentleman would accept this office, but we feel confident that no man in the Lutheran Church is more capable of doing this work. Here we have a gentleman whose intellectual attainments are of the highest order, an orator, a good business man and one of the most popular and best-known men in the church. Wherever he has settled as teacher and professor he has attracted students by the score. Let him be elected to this position with a good salary, then will Muhlenberg College not want a better advocate.

Since we are speaking of the wants of the college we might mention in addition that in the board of trustees, Philadelphia ought to be represented more largely. This city is the centre of the wealth of our Synod, and before her Lutheran population takes a warm interest in the college it can not arrive at the zenith of its success.

We hope for much from the next meeting of the Synod and such is our zeal for the welfare of Muhlenberg College that we could not refrain from permitting the MONTHLY to give its opinion on this subject.

UNDER the ordinance lately passed by city councils, all large buildings, daily occupied, must be provided with a suitable fire escape. Our college building came under this head, and as a result, the rear wall of the main wing is now adorned with an iron ladder, which we suppose is intended to serve as a means of escape in case of fire. We hope most earnestly, however, that it may never be called upon to serve in this capacity; for, although it is all right as far as it goes, in the opinion of the boys, it doesn't go *quite far enough*. It wouldn't be the most pleasant sensation in the world, after being roused suddenly from sleep, and compelled to flee in dishabille, to take a flying leap from the lower rung and strike bottom rock with unshodden feet.

But to speak soberly—we return our thanks to the trustees for having made this provision for our safety, and acknowledge that in case of an emergency, it might prove of incalculable value in preventing a dire disaster. But we must not allow ourselves to grow careless, consoled by the thought that a means of escape is provided. In a structure like ours, which is by no means fire-proof, the most scrupulous care should be exercised to prevent an unforeseen calamity.

IN the course of the last year the faculty and trustees directed their attention more particularly than heretofore to the literary societies and by means of suggestions and proper regulations have manifoldly increased the value of both. In our estimation only one additional thing remains to be done by the college authorities to insure the welfare of both societies for the future. A law ought to be passed permitting each society to take but one-half of the members of a class. At present both are in an equally good condition, do good work, and are objects of great interest to the students. As long as an equality of activity exists in each society there is no danger of decline in either; but the time may come when two or three of the most influential and popular men, entering the same society, may give it the precedence and draw most, if not all, of the new men after them. It is human nature to go with the crowd. Such an instance, which is quite possible, would ruin the less favored society unless the authorities would interfere. Why not have the properly regulating laws passed at present so as to obviate the possibility of compelling either society to appeal to the authorities against the

aggressions of its rival? If such a law were passed there would be no lack of financial support for either society ; neither would that wholesome feeling of rivalry, which always rises to the surface in electioneering, be done away with. Instead of striving for the greater number, which never gives more than a financial advantage, the societies would work for the best men.

Such regulations have been introduced into other institutions with good results and we believe that the societies in Muhlenberg College would profit by the same.

Our Alumni.

- '69. Rev. R. F. Weidner, Professor at Rock Island, Ill., has been appointed editor of an English paper published by the Swedes, called the *Augustana Observer*. The right man in the right place is our opinion of this appointment.
- '72. Rev. W. A. Beates assisted Rev. Mechling at the Holy Communion, in Lancaster, O., on Easter.—*The Lutheran*.
- '74. The many friends of Marcus C. L. Kline, Esq., tendered him a surprise on Wednesday evening, April 30th, upon his resuming the duties of running an establishment for himself. His better-half and he made it exceedingly pleasant for those fortunate enough to be present.
- '74. David F. Eyster, Esq., of Carlisle, Pa., has gone to Texas to raise cattle. Good luck to you, Dave.
- '77. Rev. M. Luther Zweizig is doing good work in Scranton, Pa. At Easter he added twenty-one persons to the membership of his church, which is a young and growing organization.
- '78. We again had the pleasure of seeing the genial countenance of Preston M. Gernert, who attended one of the sociables given in Allentown.
- '79. Frank M. Trexler, Esq., has moved into a commodious law-office over Mrs. Guldin's store on Hamilton street. If in trouble or your wife don't suit you, call on Frank; he will help you out of the difficulty for a legal trifle. We do not know whether there is any reduction for alumni clients.
- '80. Rev. S. B. Stupp, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Phillipsburg, N. J., on Easter Sunday received thirty-eight new

members into the congregation, and thus far has been very successful in his labors. The prospects of his congregation are very encouraging.

'81. Mr. J. Allen Schadt, youngest son of Capt. David Schadt, of this city, of late holding a position in the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in this city, lately threw up the latter and accepted of a situation in the large furniture house of A. D. Cooke & Co., at Easton, as correspondence clerk. Mr. Schadt is a highly cultured young gentleman, of excellent character and genteel deportment, fully qualified in all that pertains to the position he has undertaken to fill, and will doubtless prove himself a valuable acquisition to the house in which he is employed. He was a great favorite here among our young people, and his ever agreeable manners and pleasant countenance will be greatly missed.—*Allentown Democrat*. "Al" has taken unto himself a better-half, and has our good wishes for success in his business and family enterprises.

'81. J. W. Mahn again preached one of his very acceptable sermons in St. John's Church, Allentown, and has a unanimous call to Tinicum Church, Bucks Co., Pa.

'83. Irwin S. Uhler is at present reading law in the office of R. E. James, Esq., Easton, Pa. The legal profession evidently agrees with him so far, as he is growing quite stout. He is as jolly as ever.

'83. R. Morris Smith, having taught school at Mission Valley, Texas, during the past Winter, has come North for a short stay amongst old friends.

'83. Schoener, Graepp and Foust were in Allentown during the Easter recess. They are attending the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia.

Exchanges.

A number of our exchanges have not yet arrived. We can not account for the habitually late appearance of some of them. We would with good reason suppose that the late appearance of a Journal was a mark of inferiority and insignificance were not some of our best and favorite exchanges among this number. Every issue of a monthly publication ought to leave the printer's

hands at least on the 15th of every month. Then the subscribers might all be in possession of their copies at least on and before the 20th. After the change is once made it will be just as easy to have a journal out in the beginning as in the end of the month and at the same time it will be much more pleasant for the readers and spare the editors the anxiety lest they may not be able to have the issue out before the end of the month.

The *Cornell Era*, a weekly publication of Cornell University, visits our sanctum monthly. We always hail this beautiful and interesting journal with delight. It seems always to keep pace with the wants of the University and fills its columns with matter which can not fail to be interesting to the students and friends of the college. A copy of the *Era* of April 26th is before us. It contains an extract of a humorous lecture by an ex-editor of the *Era* upon "New Jersey, or the Mysteries of an Unknown Land," which must have been an unusual treat for those whom nature has endowed with a keen perception of the witty. The editorials are interesting and to the point. It is with compassion that we learn that each Senior is taxed thirteen dollars to defray commencement exercises. The majority of our Seniors would, no doubt, not be as happy as they are if such a burden rested upon their emaciated purses.

Unlike the majority of its contemporaries, the *Concordiensis* of Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., receives nothing but the most flattering encomiums from that murderous class of conceited young journalists who play the role of critics in our college papers. This fact is an indubitable proof of its merit, for perfect indeed must be the journal, whose columns these literary vultures are unable to pick to pieces. We cheerfully add our mite to this overwhelming torrent of well-deserved praise, and pay our humble tribute of respect to this, our most popular exchange. The editorials are sound, sensible and ably written, showing a manly purpose to treat all subjects fairly and conscientiously. All disgraceful performances connected with class quarrels, such as "mud-throwing, egging, and salting" are denounced fearlessly as "cowardly and low." A kindly and cordial feeling between classes is advocated, and everything tending to break such harmony and produce hostile relations, is denounced as reprehensible. An article in the April issue, entitled "Humor and Romance in American Literature, as illustrated by Irving and Haw-

thorne," is a charming dissertation on the genius and characteristics of these great representatives of American literature, and is deserving of the careful perusal of all students interested in this delightful branch of learning.

The Prodigal has returned! Although he looks as gaunt and hatchet-faced as his ancient ancestor is supposed to have looked, and as much in need of a fatted-calf to swell out his shrivelled skeleton, we will not deprive any innocent being of life in celebration of his return. You ask, "who is this poor wanderer?" None other than the *Students Visitor* of Union Seminary. Our readers may call to mind that our worthy predecessor, in the December issue took occasion to chastise the *Visitor* rather severely. Aroused by this assault, our friend vented his spleen in an outburst of withering sarcasm, after which he went off in a sulk, and our sanctum knew him no more. But he has at last returned, and we hope will not be driven off again by our seemingly rude welcome. We really wish you success, friend *Visitor*, and hope that in time, your emaciated frame may grow round, and your voice, strong and full.

College Locals.

- " "
- Circus.
- Country cousins.
- Who 'ducked Eve?
- Moonlight perambulations.
- One new Freshie this term.
- The best blowpipers—Mohr and Yehl.
- The married Freshman takes great delight in delivering speeches, which treat of "our wives and children."
- On the 26th ult. several of the boys were on the sick list. They had no invites to the Leap-year Party.
- Some of the boys seem to think it very inconvenient to carry their ashes down stairs, and in order to save time and *trouble*, scatter them about the halls and stairs. This is very amusing to the janitor, especially when it happens a few minutes after he has swept the halls, and he manifests his delight by repeating the alphabet in all the different languages—to keep himself from swearing.

—The drives on the front campus have been repaired by spreading a layer of furnace cinder over them. It now remains for those of our boys blessed with dainty No. 9's to tread out and pulverize this conglomerate mass.

—On the night of the 25th ult. the Freshmen initiated their new classmate. No doubt he felt himself entitled to full membership of the class, after all the performances, in which he himself was the principal actor, were executed.

—On the 26th ult. Dr. Sadtler announced in chapel, that all those of the Sophomore Class who could find it convenient or who desired, should go botanizing with their professor, who would wait upon them immediately after chapel. But for some unknown (?) reason, only three responded to the call. Perhaps the idea of going out botanizing on Saturday, when the other classes are at liberty is not altogether pleasing to the Sophs.

—The fire escape has at last become a reality. The rear end of the main wing is now ornamented with the *iron ladder*. Most of the boys have already made a trial of its merits, and some indeed are expert climbers. The fire escape is now used as the back stair-way. It is not altogether pleasant, however, to be going up or down upon it when the cry of "Water" greets the ears, and a shower of the element descends upon the poor, entrapped victim.

—The member of '86, whose name implies a *kettle* filled with *warm* water, has of late become quite prominent in making Sunday-school speeches. He is a *very fluent* speaker in both the English and German languages, and is recognized by all who have heard him as a powerful (?) orator. He delivered his last oration in the Washington Union S. S. in the Pennsylvania German language. In simplicity of language and eccentricity of thought, he cannot be excelled.

—On Saturday, the 26th ult., some of the young ladies from town, taking advantage of the privileges of the year, organized a mountain party. The college was represented by a fair sprinkling of Sophs and Freshies, with a Junior thrown in as ballast. To carry out the idea of a leap-year party, the ladies made themselves useful by letting down fence-rails for their gentlemen friends, assisting them over ditches, rocks, &c., and performing such other offices as are usually ascribed to the gentlemen. The

locality selected for the picnic was what is known as "The Pletzel." The picnic was one of those enjoyable affairs which only Allentown girls know how to plan and successfully carry out.

—Not long ago a stray dog managed to find his way into the building, and as soon as the *critter* was observed, he was *elevated* to the fourth floor by some fun-seeking students. After they had obtained all their desired fun, they lodged him safely in the room of a Prep, who at the time was absent for recitation. Very soon the dog became restless, and when the Prep returned and opened his door, the dog, anxious to obtain his freedom, leaped out upon the poor unsuspecting one and scampered down the stairs. This was a terrible shock to the Prep, who was so much affected by it as to be unable to attend recitations for several days.

—On the 24th ult. the Juniors made their second Mineralogical trip under Dr. T. Shortly after 9 A. M. the party left the building, and after a two hours' walk arrived at the Zinc Mines of Friedensville. There they seated themselves on a pile of lumber and ate lunch, in order to make room in the satchels for specimens. Through the kindness of Capt. Eudy, superintendent of the mines, they were given free run of the mines and engine-house, and were also accorded the privilege of selecting specimens. At this mine they have the largest pumping engine in America. It pumps at the rate of 1500 gallons per minute, and requires sixteen boilers to supply it with steam, for generating which sixteen to twenty tons of coal are consumed daily. After spending three hours at the Friedensville mines, the column took up the line of march towards Bethlehem. At Colesville the Dr. called a halt, and issued supplies of lemonade and cigars. After a short rest the line of march was again resumed, and the company proceeded to Bethlehem. The first place visited here was the Zinc works. The superintendent kindly escorted the class through the entire works and explained the whole process of the manufacture of the oxide and metallic zinc, from the crushing of the ore to the packing and weighing, ready for shipment. From here the party proceeded to the steel works and witnessed the manufacture of steel rails through all the processes. After this they went to the depot and took the next train for home, arriving there at 4.40 P. M. The following specimens were secured in the course of the day: Dolomite, Sphalerite, Calcite,

Hydrozincite, Franklinite, Willimite, Greenockite and Calamine. Dr. Thomas, the youngest man in our faculty, is an earnest and efficient worker in his department, and the boys feel quite proud of him.

PREP.

—Prep has been re-enforced by several new members, a number of whom are applicants for '88.

JANITORIUM.

The janitor has taken advantage of the fine weather to clear the campus of dead leaves, twigs, &c., and to patch up the drives and fences. A judicious sprinkling of grass seed over the front campus would not come amiss.

College Personals.

FACULTY.

The students anticipate with pleasure the occasional sermons of Dr. Sadtler in St. John's Lutheran Church.

Prof. Richards has been serenaded twice within a week; once by the college *brass-band*, the other time by the Glee Club.

Dr. Thomas made his first botanical tour with three members of the Sophomore class on April 26th. The Sophomores do not seem to take kindly to Saturday work.

COLLEGE.

'84. We are informed that Herman C. F—— sat seven times for his Senior photograph.

'84. John J. H——'s verbal inauguration of the officers of his society was a novel and amusing incident.

'84. George J. S—— amused his class in Astronomy by saying, "The Pope directed the bull against the comet."

'84. We are to have the front staircase widened by the request of "Fatty" U—— and "Fatty" E——, who recently met and were unable to pass each other.

'84. "Doc" B—— is too weak to carry his partner's basket to the picnic, but is healthy enough to remove its contents at the proper time.

'84. George M. S—— and Oscar Wilde P——, while amusing

themselves by gazing at their photographs, were informed by the professor that, if they desired to look at chromos, they had better procure comic almanacs.

'84. When proceeding to the mountain in a carriage, Samuel G. W—— was electrically shocked by a young lady, who, owing to the scarcity of seats, remarked: "Sit in my basket and I will put the basket on my lap."

'85. Elmer E. J—— was lately seen practicing base-ball with the captain of a nine whose ages average five years.

'85. Daniel E. B—— is dissatisfied with the German dictionaries. He thinks that interrupt should be translated "interzwer-richkumkeit." His classmate Robert B. L—— narrowly escaped discolating his jaw in attempting to pronounce one of the longer German words.

'85. Frank G. L—— and Charles C. B——, whilst out strolling in the country, met an organ-grinder and, seeing a small boy near by, mistook him for one of Darwin's progenitors and generously presented him with their shekels.

'85. A. M. M——, while out mineralizing, met one of his artistic lady friends whitening a fence and, when requested to assist her, replied that if he whitewashed at all, he would prefer to whitewash an elephant and make something by the operation.

'86. Fred. E. L—— considers Pilgrim's Progress Milton's masterpiece.

'86. Edwin F. K—— is frequently accompanied to recitation by his little dog.

'86. John H. N—— has received official notice to "dust off his testament."

'86. George A. Prediger has returned instead of entering Williams' College as he had expected.

'86. When Jerry J. S—— was requested by the Professor of Mathematics to "take the board," he said that he had no use for it.

'86. If Henry W. W—— desires to continue his Sunday-school addresses, he should ascertain that Simon was a tanner and not a "Tiberian" as he recently misconstrued the Greek.

'86. George P. S—— refrained from shaving for several weeks in order that he might appear old enough to obtain admission to

the execution of John Dillman. As he passed the gate-keeper, he held a magnifying glass in front of his face.

'87. George E. S——. "Little, littler, littlest."

'87. "Senator" P—— conjugates as follows: "Schaden, Shad, Shot."

'87. Prof. in Greek: "Mr. S——, how do you explain this construction?" Mr. S——: "It is a Greek idiot."

'87. We were surprised to see P. R. D—— in chapel at the beginning of the term, because we had heard that he had *dyed*.

'87. W. W. K—— gave his professor a specimen of Kutztown arithmetic. When asked how many weeks there are in forty-nine days, he replied "Nearly six."

'87. When Tillie G—— refused to let the visiting phrenologist feel his bumps, the bumper said that he could at least assure him that he (Tillie) would like the girls when he became *old enough*.

PREPDOM.

The janitor has hired Clinton F—— to extinguish the gas in the halls. The latter denies the rumor that he blew it out the first night.

At the beginning of the session twelve new members were added to this department. A street musician, hearing of this, approached with his gri(a)nd-piano in order to amuse the new members, when all but one of their entire faculty appeared and ordered the musician to withdraw.

General College News.

The number of students at Harvard is 1,522.

The young ladies of Vassar have formed a Glee Club.

Union College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on President Arthur.

Columbia College is to have the electric light in the library at a cost of \$7,000.

Students at Amherst are marked for Gymnasium practice as for any recitation.

One hundred and four of the present house of representatives are college graduates.

Five Chinese students have been admitted to West Point and five to Annapolis.—*Ex.*

Lehigh University has a corps of twenty instructors and a roll of two hundred students.

The Yale Glee Club has received \$1,200 from the Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for losses from broken engagements, caused by a late accident on that road.

At Bowdoin a student is tried for any impropriety he may commit, before a jury of his fellow students. So far the system has been a complete success.

One hundred and ninety college papers are published in the United States. Only one in Germany. How does that sound for the "school-house of the world"?

The college students are allowed two wives in Siam.—*Ex.* Our married Freshman had better emigrate thither.

Selected Scraps.

The flower of the family is generally in a sacque.

Silence is our great art of conversation.—*Hazlitt.*

It is infamy to die and not be missed.—*Carlo Wilcox.*

He who lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose.—*Nevins.*

The girl with the big hat seems to be all head until you talk to her.

The Mormon question: "Dearest, will you join my aggregation?"

Advice is seldom welcome. Those who need it most like it least.—*Johnson.*

Better to be unborn, than untaught, for ignorance is the root of misfortune.—*Plato.*

A student has discovered that it is easier to pop the question than to question the pop.

Why is a young lady's age after she reaches twenty-five, like a floral wedding bell? Because it is never tol'd.

"What does 'lux' mean?" asked Brown.

"'Lux' means light," replied Smith.

"That's what I thought," said Brown, "I know my luck's always light."

"And what is this animal called," asked the professor of the class in natural history, as he pointed to a picture of a sloth.

And the smart boys all shouted at once: "A messenger-boy!"

A boarding-house keeper was surprised to see one of her boarders one morning take the butter from his plate and knock it around the table with his fork. "What are you doing that for," she asked. "Madame," replied the boarder, "this butter is so very strong that I find it necessary to weary it a little before eating it, or it would knock out my stomach in the first round."

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Muhlenberg Monthly.

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No. 11.

The College Rowdy.

BY PROF. M. H. RICHARDS, A. M.

In olden times the Classics were spoken of as the Humanities, from the belief that the study of them was preeminently refining. The aspect of college life in our day, and, for that matter, in those days, would lead one to suspect that either boys are by nature very rude, or that their dose of classics is entirely too small. It may be that the scientific study is to aid in this thing, but the symptoms of the patient, where scientific studies prevail, do not give much hope of success. The modern languages are advocated very earnestly by some, but our own observation is rather that they tend to aggravate the disease. It must be feared that the college curriculum affords no drug by which, in any self-acting fashion, it can be ministered to the mind or manners diseased.

But if the course of studies does not cure, it cannot be said that it produces that disease which is known as rowdyism. There is nothing in the atmosphere of studies, nothing in the fact of recitation in itself, nothing in the gathering in chapel for public worship, nothing in the conclaves of societies, literary or otherwise which essentially and inevitably must necessarily turn young gentlemen who really know how to behave into a pack of noisy, ill-bred, lawless rowdies. On the contrary all antecedent probability points to these things as incentives to the opposite so strongly that the wonder grows all the more wondrous as to the producing cause of this abnormal specimen of the genus homo,—the college rowdy. Let us therefore try to throw a little light upon the subject.

A false model is in part to blame for it. These boys have

been stuffed by older persons, by reading bad books, by wrong inferences from good enough books, by the news columns of the daily press, to imagine that such "carryings on" are both allowable, expected of them, and really rather praiseworthy and heroic. Physical strength is put as a synonym for physical health and the acquisition of great physical strength as the necessary sign of great health, and then contests in which muscle is pitted against muscle, and endurance against endurance as the grand outcome of the whole training. That is, public opinion is educating all our youth to be competent to become warriors after the savage fashion, or the old sword, spear, and shield days of the ancients. The old fellows boast of what they did in their times, and the young fellows take the hint and crow cockerel fashion in imitation of the old birds. From the days of after dinner drunkenness comes down the flavor of dissipation which is aped by the young roughs and toughs of this generation. As long as even the Athens of America lauds the champion boxer and pugilist, one may look for an occasional accident such as recently fractured a student's skull in a college gymnasium. Whilst duels are obligatory among German army officers, dueling associations will flourish among the students of German universities. So long as Americans frequent these institutions only a merciful providence can prevent the introduction of the beer mug and sabre into our own so-called universities along with the bat, the oar, and the glove.

A false idea of college life breeds the college rowdy also, along with a false model. There was a time when the student was governed by other laws than those of the unacademic community. He has thus largely become a law unto himself, and views his deeds in a far different light from that in which others see them. If he indulges in a cane rush down town, he does not think of any violation of municipal law—only of the academic regulations, and not very much of them. He is utterly disgusted if a town policeman attempts to interfere and looks upon such an act as a horrible breach of privilege. If he sees fit to serenade an unpopular professor, he can hardly realize that the relations of citizenship make him responsible for damages and liable to arrest. To his mind all this is simply fun, and not crime.

Again there exists a fallacy as to the population of a college. It is not made up exclusively of studious youth. Many a stu-

dent (?) does not study one particle more than he must to keep his standing in class, and some fail to do even that. These furnish the material for the rowdy element. No man can serve two masters, and no man does. The student soon ceases to be a rowdy, or else ceases to be a student.

A sadder cause is that of moral cowardice. There are always enough young men who despise rowdyism and refuse to engage in it, if they can possibly avoid it, without becoming unpopular, or be taunted with "going back upon the class," or some such cheaply invented epithet adequate to the production of the kind of brain which invents it. But let the worst students level this weapon at the better ones, let them threaten this taunt, and a rebellion against the mildest and most just authority and kindest of instructors is at once set on foot. It is a sad fact, and a shameful fact that the worst, dullest and least studious students too often are allowed by the best, brightest, and ordinarily best students to "run" them and college matters.

How are we going to cure this, the top root of the whole plant of evil? We need strong doses, from childhood up, of indoctrination as to the duty of a Christian gentleman toward himself and others. The "let alone theory" and the selfish "don't bother yourself about others," and the accursed "try to be popular" policy must be so shown up in their true light as to disgust every decent young man. Responsibility will aid in this matter. The better class of students ought therefore be associated in the maintenance of discipline with the Faculty. It might work well to put it entirely in their hands, with an appeal to the Faculty as a supreme body, always provided that the scheme sees to it that the best students, and not the most popular ones are selected for this office.

Surely the disease is virulent enough, and has become epidemic so decidedly that it is a grave question, not only for college professors but for college students. The professors can exist without the students, but what will the students do if they disgust and drive away all able teachers from our colleges through these increasing outbursts of college rowdyism?

—The annual catalogue of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, shows an attendance of 152 students; 100 in the college department and 52 in "prepdom."

Mental Dissipation.

BY REV. WM. H. MYERS, '73.

There is a certain share of *melancolie* in every man's make-up; the essence of the temperament is a strong poetic feeling, stimulated by ambitious longing. That a Socrates and Plato, Homer and Dante, Raphael and Handel, Byron and Cooper have come of it, is no indication that if allowed its extravagant inclinations in a student it will not do much harm. The dreamer comes of it, who falls under the fascinating spell of air castle building. Once in the meshes of its *habitus*, it will be a hinderance to him through life. The opium slave satisfies the physical yearnings; but the student that ruminates on the melancholic cud poisons the mental and psychical organism of his being. In its habitual form it is mental dissipation. It is the dissolute squandering of the noblest faculties of the mind, the shameful wasting of mental vigor and strength, the laying up of judgments, in roseate colors, for real, active life.

It is a mistake to advise that the student set his aim of life after his faculties have been expanded through collegiate training. That he wants an education should mean that he has an aim and object for it. All the streets in the ancient empire radiated down to Rome, so ought every study from book or Nature radiate down to the aim of our life. Disorganized information comes from this, and it is mental dissipation. The student's mind then becomes a lumber-yard, in which the timbers are lying around in painful confusion. The material is all there, but when you want it, it is a waste of time to find it. The mental faculties may be ever so powerfully equipped, but they wander independent of an organized discipline to minister to a definite aim of life. All mental acquirement should be systematized, and every bit of useful information should be mentally pigeon-holed. What a waste of force, beauty and wealth is that, when acquired learning is loosely strewn around, like precious jewels scattered, and is not systematically strung up for ornament and use in life! What mental dissipation!

The *animus* of the student will indicate the habit of mind. There is a mechanical process of study, and there is a study for the love of study. The absence of concentration of mind is scattered attention. This is not simply a wasting of time and

opportunity, it is a trifling with the moral *status* of the mind. It concerns the virtue, integrity and honesty of the mental faculties; it is the bringing of them into loose habits, and the enticing of them into the ways of vile dissipation. A student must be in earnest, and every power of his mind must be led to realize the responsibility of its being. No part of his mental fabric ought to fall into the habit of dozing when on duty; not one wheel in the machinery dare be adjusted loosely, for then there will always be more noise than music, more effort than execution. This should lead me to say that there ought to be no cultivation of one faculty of the mind at the expense of all the others. That would make an unequal man. It would be a bird with one wing. The mind is a harmonious whole, and one faculty thereof is not the servant of the other in the sense of slave and master. The student should aim at the equilibrium of mental powers, and not make of one a petted Isaac, and of the other an Ishmael neglected in the wilderness. The development of any one part of man at the expense of the others, becomes a deformity. For the ship to sail on the river, sound, lake or wide ocean, it must have the same poise of structure, and comparative equal equipment.

That the mind sometimes needs a pillow to take its ease on, is true—and therefore it comes to fiction. But when fiction becomes food, and the reader craves it with keen appetite then we have attained to the worst form of mental dissipation. Taste is everything—even mental taste, and you can cultivate it. There are those of leisure and of means who think they can afford to engage entirely in the dissipation of worldly amusements—but that is not right living even for the rich. Certainly this never was meant of the mind. Life is too short and sound information too important to be standing at sipping froth, and to bloat and dissipate the mental faculties, rather than to enrich and ennoble them. The fiction-quarry furnishes no granite blocks for the foundation of a solid intellectuality. Study the art of reading. Charles Lamb speaks of books which are not books; so there are readers who are not readers. The mere physical act of reading is only the exercise of the eye, and the brain totally inert. A constant and attentive reader of good books makes a broad man. Brother-ton said of earthly treasure: "My riches consist not in the extent of my possessions, but in the fewness of my wants." Of the student in the sphere of intellectual acquirement, let just the opposite be said.

The Poet of America.

BY REV. N. J. MILLER, '75.

America, though scarcely past the threshold opening into the arena of her prospective national career, in literary distinction takes no mean rank among the nations of earth. To humanity she has already given vast treasures of thought, attired in the simple garb of choice prose or the more attractive dress of poetic fancy.

To the observing student it becomes a problem how a nation, so active in the pursuit of domestic and foreign trade, so untiring in the prosecution of manufacturing interests, so frequently upon the field of battle arrayed against the foe of freedom,—could in her brief existence find time to think, to paint, to write. Yet, while there are merchant princes, railroad kings and military chieftains, there are also mightier spirits whose pen is more powerful and far-reaching than gold or steam or sword. Cold science with its calculations and experiments has not checked the flights of imagination.

New England has her poets; Pennsylvania hers. The songs of the Atlantic meet a response as they float o'er the prairies and mingle with the lays of the Pacific. But does our country's rising or setting sun shine on any one who may by way of pre-eminence be styled *the poet of America*? Who is the poet that pictures in language the character and inner life of our people?

What is the character and what the life of our people? This inquiry leads us to note that we are only in a formative period. The sectional peculiarities traceable to the origin of the pioneer settlers and their new surroundings, the characteristics developed by the former lack of inter-communication between the North and the South, the race distinctions, the influences of geographical position and the modifications of the main current of American life by the foul no less than the pure streams now flowing in from foreign shores must be met and surmounted by the poet of America.

Occupying this standpoint and viewing the bright array of our country's poets, the figure of Longfellow rises into prominence before us. The gloom of the forest, the vapor of the swamp, the monotony of the plain did not dispel the genial humor of his muse. His vision extended beyond the bounds of Boston. He

was *color-blind* in the sense that he overlooked race-distinctions. By traveling abroad he divested himself of the many Yankee predilections which are growing unpopular even in their New England home. The nature of his genius was diffusive as are our climate and scenery. Remarkable as is the genius of Longfellow he, however, embodied in language only the inner life of the youthhood of the American people.

The poet of America must transcend the period in which the process of amalgamating the elements entering into our American economy is going forward. Upon the wings of prophecy he must soar into that higher realm of fancy where the glories of the prospect will dissipate the memory of self and surroundings, of section and color lines, of nationality and social rank ;—and where the seer beholds a *Unum e pluribus* not only in idea, in principle, but also in actualization and in effect.

The poet of America must have a fancy as diffusive as her history, as unlimited as her resources, as free as her zephyrs, as fruitful as her soil and as vigorous as her sons of toil. He must have a tact to economize his ideas, to make ready transitions, to span, to arch, to tunnel,—in short, to fashion at will the vast possessions of fancy as the spirit of our people is unfolding our social conditions or developing our material resources. Could American *history* be personified, become incarnate in the form of a poet, who should in the imagery of language reveal to us his inner life-consciousness then would we have *The Poet of America*.

Drifting with the Tide.

BY CHAS. C. BOYER, '85.

In imagination, behold that rushing river as it dashes along between those rugged banks, and watch yonder boatman struggling to turn his boat away from the swiftly flowing current madly hurrying him toward a deep, foaming abyss some distance below. A few more minutes will bring upon him all the horrors of a watery doom. Already it has come to pass—he is sinking from sight! Methinks I can hear him speak from that watery turmoil a sad, sad tale, and this is what he would say: "Can it be that such is my end! My aims and motives in setting out were certainly proper and every needful preparation had been attended

to; but those gaudy birds that hovered above my head, those attractive banks that stood out so alluring in their flowery and mossy array have caused me to yield to the syren Forgetfulness, who soon laid her fatal finger upon my eyelids and put me to sleep. But then some crashing sound awakened me when it was already too late. Borne along by the rapid stream, I could not change my course—my oars were useless then. Already the shadows of relentless Death are dimming my vision and the roaring waters drown my despairing cries for help. The ruthless abyss is dragging me into its depths—and—I have drifted into a hopeless Eternity!"

There is a great deal of moral and intellectual drifting that may very justly be compared with what has been described. Men embark on the stream of life with various aims and motives, believing that they have taken every precaution needful to insure attainment of purpose. Young men, especially students, idly imagine that their judgment, decision of character, and observation are sufficient as restraining and directing forces in shaping their moral and intellectual conduct, but often find to their utter surprise and lasting sorrow that they are brought in contact with circumstances so deluding and yet so alluring that in spite of their high intellectual qualities their will power seems paralyzed and useless as the boatman's oar, and by the time they awaken from their folly and self-deception they are wafted into the very current of circumstances so that instead of being master of these, as every one can be, *these* become masters over them, and they can perhaps no more prevail against these influences than the boatman in our picture. They may struggle and fight against the now terrifying waves as they hurry them onward, but will be dashed along almost like pebbles in a storm, and in a few short years will end their miserable existence in a moral and intellectual wreck, engulfed by the black abyss of disappointed hopes and gnawing remorse, bewailing their lot, but powerless to emerge from the eddying turmoil which must finally swallow up their life into the dread bosom of Eternity.

In many instances we are able to trace the causes that produce such havoc. Human minds all have distinctive characteristics, but the predominant mental and moral faculties give color to conduct and afford keys to unlock the results that contain the propensities and passions upon which various external conditions

force a controlling influence. Some men are led away by the flattering tones of Vanity, so that they will be attracted into any course likely to satisfy this part of their nature, even if a more conscientious reflection should point out to them the folly and the wrong; others are impelled by inordinate ambition to sacrifice almost anything in order to reach a proffered goal; some men are endowed with an extraordinary degree of self-confidence and wilfulness, so that they are apt to scorn counsel and to prefer obeying their own stubborn opinions, regardless of consequences, others overestimate their abilities and rush headlong into impossibilities; some, on the contrary, look upon alluring temptations, upon pleasure and ease, until these have gained admission into their affections and mounted the throne of deposed Reason and Will; others are blinded by transient triumphs and by flattering success, into a moral and intellectual indifference and slumbering security that is much akin to physical sleep; some young men venture to gaze into the forbidden haunts of moral mysteries and intellectual difficulties until a confusing, confounding darkness plunges them into the horrors of scepticism and confirmed infidelity, others though faithful to their earlier intentions for many years, lose, in after years, their interest in pressing forward towards the "mark of high calling" and go after riches and ease until these become the passion of their existence. Who has not observed this lamentable fact in some of our reverend divines? These are some of the causes that send men drifting in the currents of time.

After allowing their barks to drift unguided for some time, such men gradually lose more and more of the control necessary to shape a proper course of human conduct, for it seems to be an inherent principle of mind that faculties may be cultivated and strengthened by exercise or waste away and become weaker by abuse and neglect. Such men will, however, nearly always become aware of the fact when it is too late to turn back. While some do this in student life already, there are others who drift on and on until they are lost in the inevitable abyss of moral and intellectual wreck. We could point out such men in every avocation, who, though their bodies live and move, nevertheless bear on their brows the marks of what has been said.

Precautions, then, are necessary, and they are possible. Men are *able* to hold a straight course, and they *must* if they would

succeed. Speaking figuratively, they must hold the oar with firm determination, with face towards the accomplishment of the great mission of a true manhood. While making attempts adequate to accurately ascertained abilities, men must ever be watchful, industrious, persevering and deeply in earnest. With such precautions, we shall not have to look upon such frequent driftings with the tides of life.

"The Bear Meadows."

(CONTINUED.)

BY C. ERNEST WAGNER, '84.

Picking our way across the marsh as best we could, we next came upon the particular curiosities for which the place is most noted. These are monstrous huckleberries growing upon *trees*, instead of low bushes, as we are used to find them. Some of these huckleberry trees, by actual measurement, we found to be fourteen feet in height, and the berries, which are sweet and luscious, to vary from half an inch to more than an inch in circumference. The housewives of Centre county who are fortunate enough to secure a quantity of them, can these young plums, and dry them as we do apple "snitz." Huckleberry "snitz" would be a new dish to most of our readers! The bushes were so numerous, and the berries so plentiful, that in a short time we had filled a four-quart pail or *toot* (to speak technically) manufactured out of the bark of a birch tree which grew near at hand. It is said that this variety of berry is peculiar to the "Meadows," and is not to be found elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

We next came upon the most interesting and beautiful portion of the "Meadows." To describe it would require a far more able pen than mine. What an elysium for Bryant or Longfellow it would have been! It was indeed "the forest primeval" which the latter has so beautifully pictured in "Evangeline." As far as the eye could reach, the earth was covered with a soft carpet of the greenest and most delicate moss, that it has ever been my good fortune to behold. So deep was it, that when we trod upon it, our feet sank completely out of sight. Nothing could more resemble in softness and luxuriance, the rich and velvety carpet

which adorns the drawing-rooms of our wealthy nabobs. The forest here was more open, and was divided up into little glades, separated by the decayed and moss-grown trunks of huge fallen trees. Some of these hoary monarchs surpassed in size any we had yet seen. In falling, the mass of roots seemed to have been torn out bodily, and in some cases extended upwards as high as twenty feet. As we slowly advanced, and these charming vistas still continued to open before us, we seemed to have been suddenly transported to another world. Our surroundings were so entirely novel, that like one enchanted, we lingered in the dusky avenues, loath to have the lovely scene fade from our view. Growing out of the mossy bed, we found great numbers of the famous pitcher-plant, a variety which has become almost extinct in this country. These peculiar plants consist simply of a stalk, surmounted by a small cup or pitcher, which catches the descending rain, and retains it until evaporated or consumed by birds and insects. The cups were all filled with clear, cool water, the largest of them having a capacity of about half a pint. Several other extremely rare plants are found here, among them the orchid, parasitic in nature, and so rarely found as to be prized very highly by botanists.

We soon found our progress completely shut off by a growth of laurel so dense as to render objects invisible at the distance of a few rods. This is the resort of the bears when pursued by the hunter. When once safe within its depths, Bruin may laugh at his pursuers; for further advance is impossible, unless the persevering Nimrod take to his hands and knees, and even then he stands no chance of overtaking his more nimble game.

We were now obliged to retrace our steps for some distance, until we had encompassed this thicket, and then found ourselves upon dryer ground than we had yet met with. Another surprise here greeted us; for, upon examining the surface, we found it to be literally covered with the so-called tea-berry, which is red in color, about the size of a whortle-berry, and of a rather pleasant flavor. Having discussed its merits to our entire satisfaction, our guide announced that there was one curiosity still to be seen, and we at once struck out for a part of the "Meadows" not yet visited. After a short walk we came upon the great "cranberry marsh," a tract of swamp-land, several acres in extent, clear of timber and covered with wild cranberry bushes. At that season the berries

were still small and green; but in Autumn, great quantities are gathered and taken to the nearest market.

The next curiosity, and one not down on the bill of fare, was a large rattlesnake, alive and well and in a good state of preservation, which was resolved to dispute the path with us; but a chunk of lead from our guide's trusty rifle, bisected him neatly, and promptly put an end to his belligerent propensities. The gnawings of hunger now warned us to "homeward plod our weary way." As we cautiously advanced over the yielding swamp-land, numerous deer-tracks were pointed out to us, which were plainly visible in the plastic soil. After successfully recrossing "Coffee Creek," the color of whose water is said to be produced by hidden veins of coffee, we reached our cabin, just as the sun was sinking out of sight.

After satisfying "the cravings of the inner man," a huge camp-fire was started near the cabin, logs were arranged about it in a circle, and after our genial guide had lit the inevitable pipe, stories of hunting and adventure were ground out to us by the yard, in the ready-made, always-got-a-few-more-left style, necessary to the successful completion of such a day's experience. Here was another picture for a poet! Quiet reigned supreme. As we sat in a circle about the blazing camp-fire, not a sound broke the awful stillness of the night, save the mournful cry of a solitary whippoorwill, which ever and anon was wafted by the gentle breeze from some distant tree, far within the inner recesses of that vast and trackless wilderness. It was a remarkable fact that the only sound of life we heard, from the time we entered the "Bear Meadows" until we left them on the following day, was the cry of that solitary whippoorwill. We retired to the cabin when the air became too chilly, and resigned ourselves to "balmy sleep, tired nature's sweet restorer." Next morning we were up bright and early, and after consuming whatever yet remained in our knapsacks, we set the cabin in order and bid adieu to the "Bear Meadows," returning by a more circuitous, but easier route through the mountains.

That trip to the "Bear Meadows" and short sojourn there, has left an impression upon my mind that will never be obliterated, and I doubt whether I shall ever again have the opportunity to visit a locality which can interest me more and afford more solid enjoyment than those same obscure and almost unknown "Bear Meadows" in the mountains of Centre County.

Muhlenberg Monthly.

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FOUNDED BY CLASS OF '83.

Editorials.

WITH this number Vol. I of the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY is completed. Likewise our term as editors comes to a close. Our work has been, indeed, a pleasant one and if as much pleasure and interest have been experienced by our readers in perusing the pages of the MONTHLY as by us in preparing them, we feel amply repaid. It has been our constant aim to bring the MONTHLY up to the front rank of college journals. Although we may not have attained to our high ideal, yet we feel that the MONTHLY has made some progress toward finally arriving at it. We feel confident that our successors in this office will take up our work earnestly and continue it with ever-increasing improvement and success. Before laying down our editorial pen we wish to express our thanks to our contributors and subscribers for their kind encouragement, to our assistant editors for their zeal in endeavoring to make their departments as attractive as possible and especially to Prof. Geo. T. Ettinger for so kindly

taking upon himself the difficult task of gathering and preparing the "Alumni Personals."

AS we take a retrospective view of the work of our journal for the first year, we are convinced that it was not established in vain, and feel satisfied that the labor bestowed upon it by the several editorial corps, will reap its due reward. Though comparatively small and supported by verdant and inexperienced *litterateurs*, yet has the voice of this juvenile uttered something more than mere "jeune babblement." In its contribution columns have appeared articles from professors, alumni and students, upon a variety of interesting and instructive topics. The alumni have been favored with a short and spicy record of the whereabouts and doings of their former comrades and fellow-students, whilst the locals and personals have chronicled events transpiring at college, and have afforded amusement to our mirth-loving boys. But the great benefit lies in this: that our college has been brought before the world, and its interests laid before the church at large. Through several excellent articles from anxious alumni, its needs and deficiencies have been presented to the Synod. We trust these eloquent appeals will not be barren of fruit, and that our humble columns may enjoy the honor of having attracted to our Alma Mater the support she deserves. And then, there is the literary practice acquired by those who have from time to time filled the role of editors, as well as by those students whose names have appeared in the contribution columns. We again congratulate the Class of '83 on their happy choice of a "memorial," and predict that they will never be ashamed to acknowledge themselves fathers of the MUHLENBERG MONTHLY.

BY referring to the cover of the MONTHLY, our readers will see that we have included this issue in the first volume. We thought it best that the new volumes should hereafter begin with September and accordingly we added this number to Vol. I. The paging of this our first volume is also erroneous. The first issues are paged as if beginning new volumes. This mistake was partially rectified, however, in the beginning of the November number; but, instead of counting from the beginning of the volume, the November issue was taken as the starting point. This error would have been corrected later, had it not been

deemed inadvisable to make so many changes ; each of which only made matters worse. In order not to give a wrong impression in regard to the number of pages in this volume, we have placed the whole number of pages in Vol. I at the bottom of the last page of this issue.

SENIOR Examinations are over ! The trying ordeal continued for two days, May 28 and 29, and was endured without the loss of a single man. The victors have now entered upon that delightful period of hibernation known as the "Senior Vacation," and their faces will be seen no more until the time for Class Day approaches. This furlough of four weeks affords them ample opportunity for recuperating their overtaxed brains after the final examinations, and gives them time to prepare for the Class Day and Commencement exercises. Weather permitting, the former will be held on Friday evening, June 20, on the front campus, and the Class of '84 are determined not to be outdone by any former class. The Junior Exhibition is to be held on Wednesday morning, June 25, when a close and interesting contest may be expected, as the class contains several excellent speakers. We wish for the Juniors a more favorable day than the one which dawned upon the Class of '84 one year ago. The Commencement exercises will be held on Thursday morning, when, from present indications, nineteen full-fledged A. B.'s will receive their sheepskins. Space forbids us to enter into further particulars. The week's programme is announced elsewhere.

WE are happy to express it as our belief that the future prospects of the MONTHLY are bright. The hardest part of the work is done—the beginning has been made—and would it not savor too much of braggadocio we would confidently prophesy a golden future for it. The treasuries of the societies were not called upon for cash as often as some of us expected. It would have been necessary to draw but very little from the societies if we could have collected the outstanding dues. Thus we see that with a little additional effort the MONTHLY may be put upon a self-supporting basis. The alumni, trustees and friends of the college, seeing that it is of more than a mushroom's growth, will, we hope, take a still greater interest in it than heretofore and will give their hearty support to it in the way of subscriptions and contributions. Quite a number of the

alumni have done their duty nobly and cheerfully in this direction, but there is still a great majority whose pens, hearts and purses could not be compelled to yield to our appeals. An additional number of copies of this issue will be published and distributed among the friends of the college. We hope that as this is again brought so emphatically before their notice they may be induced to unloosen the strings of their purses and send in their dollar and name to our smiling Business Managers so that we may begin Vol. II with the great majority, if not all, of our alumni on the subscription list of the MONTHLY. We too hope for better encouragement from the trustees of the college. Our appeal to them in a late number of the MONTHLY brought us only one additional subscriber from their body. We hope to see the subscription list doubled by the beginning of next September. This can be done if the students, alumni and authorities of the college make the MONTHLY an object of their solicitude and give it all the encouragement possible. This will secure the financial standing of the MONTHLY and render the work of future editors and Business Managers much more pleasant.

EVERY profession, trade or occupation has at least one annual harvest, when the "Almighty dollar" becomes more friendly and makes more frequent visits than usual. This golden period in the history of the MONTHLY is near at hand, and while it continues, we hope it may be improved to its utmost possibilities. The MONTHLY's harvest must be reaped during Commencement week, and we now take the opportunity to remind the reapers of their duty, and prepare the crop for their hands. Once only during the year, does such a splendid chance present itself for "raking in the ducats." The Business Managers alone are not able to gather in the entire harvest. They need helpers. Let each man resolve to secure at least five subscribers, and the success of the MONTHLY for the coming year will be insured. And now a word to the alumni. Let no one go on the vain presumption that he may be overlooked. Such a contingency cannot occur. Let each one, therefore, before leaving home, deposit an extra silver dollar in his rotund purse. By taking this precaution, he will save himself much trouble and annoyance, and will be able to enjoy the exercises of the week with a clear conscience.

ONE night, during the early part of last month, the door of a certain room was secured from the outside, the transom violently knocked in, and the unfortunate occupants, two unoffending "preps," were waked out of a sound sleep by a shower-bath of cold water. Unable to advance or retreat, they were compelled to shrink into a farther corner, whilst bucketful after bucketful of water was dashed into the room. The furniture and beds were drenched and the floor was entirely covered with water.

How long this drowning-out process would have continued, is not known. Some of the students rooming near, awakened by the noise, and taking compassion on the helpless victims, compelled the persecutors to desist from their heartless trick. Through the proper officers, the Faculty discovered the guilty parties, and after a fair trial, suspended two of the participants for a term of three weeks. Inasmuch as the justice of this action has been publicly called into question, we here wish to give our opinion of the matter. We heartily vindicate the Faculty and affirm, that if anything, the discipline in this particular case, was not severe enough. In this section of the country, the days of barbarism are supposed to be over. It is no longer considered justifiable for a body of students to perpetrate all manner of mean and cowardly tricks upon a fellow student, for the simple reason that he is "fresh" or "green." In a case like the above, it becomes the "bounden duty" of the Faculty to protect the persons and property of their students from hurt or damage, and they could not conscientiously have treated the offenders more leniently.

ERRATUM. — Page 204, line 13. For "coffee" substitute "copper."

Our Alumni.

- '70. Rev. I. N. S. Erb, of Orwigsburg, was re-elected Secretary of the Third District Conference of the Lutheran Ministerium, lately held at Bower's Station, Pa.
- '70. Rev. John J. Kuntz is pastor of the Lutheran Church at Conyngham, Pa., and is meeting with great success in his work.

- '70. Our genial friend, Rev. S. Addison Ziegenfuss, is the English Secretary of the Alumni Association of the Theological Seminary, Philadelphia.
- '71. We regret to learn that Rev. Charles S. Kohler, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Rochester, N. Y., has been compelled to resign on account of ill health. He has done very good work, and we hope he may speedily regain his former strength and renew his labors.
- '73. Oscar Meyer, having disposed of his interest in the powder business, has ceased to blow up men. At present he is in Missouri looking up mines. He is editor of the *Chi Phi Quarterly*, the organ of that fraternity.
- '74. The corner-stone of the new Lutheran Church at Pen Argyl, which is being built under the auspices of Rev. A. E. Erdman, of Nazareth, was laid on Sunday afternoon, May 18th. The church starts out with good encouragement from all sides. Rev. A. E. Erdman is to be congratulated on the work he has done. His pastoral services have been crowned with great success.—*Easton Argus*.
- '76. Rev. S. E. Ochsenford published an article in the *Lutheran* on "The Lutheran Church in Selinsgrove." He has been pastor of the church for nearly five years, and is at present engaged in the erection of a new house of worship. "Solly," from all accounts, is prospering and deserves to do so.
- '77. During the recent Communion season fifty-one members were added to the charge served by Rev. William J. Miller, at Leechburg, Pa. Good proof of the activity of the pastor.
- '78. Rev. M. Luther Zweizig, of Scranton, Pa., has received a tempting call to Buffalo, N. Y. Salary, \$1500. Some other folks are willing to be called at that figure. Please don't tempt them. They might accept.
- '79. Another Muhlenbergian. From the *Allentown Chronicle and News* we clip the following: "Alderman Schock, of the Fourth Ward, now has an assistant. The new Squire is said to be a perfect image of his father, whose delight is beyond his power to express.
- '80. At the meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania now in session in Reading, James F. Beates is to be admitted to the

ministry of the Lutheran Church. He is a graduate of the Seminary.

'81. A number of the members of this class also is found in the class to be admitted to the ministry this year.

'82. "Dave" Horne divides his time between law, politics and base-ball.

'82. We were greatly pleased to see our old friend, Noah Reichard, in town a short time ago. He is still teaching in Trach's Academy, Easton.

'83. Schoener and Foust are in Allentown. *Doctores Divinitatis in futurum illi sunt.*

Exchanges.

To say "good-bye" to our exchanges is the hardest task of all. For but six short months have we enjoyed the companionship of these congenial guests, and yet we have come to regard them as old and well-tryed friends. Each month we watched eagerly for their welcome visits and noted their slightest delay in putting in an appearance. The *College Student* has ever been our most prompt and punctual caller. The beginning of each month found his genial countenance at our door in advance of all others. This trait alone went far towards making him one of our favorites. A few days later, the *University Mirror* would come bustling in, followed at intervals, by the remainder of the jolly crew. Like our own journal, neither of them has reached the standard of perfection; yet despite their sundry defects, we learned to cherish a warm affection for them all, and to part from them thus suddenly, causes a pang of sadness. We fully realize what a loss we are about to sustain, in being compelled to vacate our chair at the exchange table, with its many pleasant recollections. We assure our successors that this will become their favorite seat, and warn them of its fatal tendency to distract the occupant's attention from the sober duties of student life. We hope that all our old exchanges will continue their regular visits next year. They will receive a hearty welcome at the hands of our worthy successors.

The *Ewing Student* is the title of a bright little journal which made its appearance for the first time last month. The new visitor is a paper of fifteen pages, published by the three Literary

Societies of Ewing College, Ill.nois. Its general character is praiseworthy, and it contains many features calculated to make it popular among its subscribers and exchanges. For an infant in its first year, it makes a creditable show in college journalism.

The April number of *The Dickinsonian*, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., is before us. We are glad to welcome this journal to our sanctum. It is large, neat and attractive and reflects credit upon the institution which it represents. Its editorials are plain, out-spoken and practical. The one on "Inattention in Chapel" is ably written and the remarks expressed in it no doubt apply to the majority of our colleges. The "Local" department is quite a feature of the journal. It seems the local editor is quite a plucky fellow judging from the manner in which he "goes for" the students and even the faculty. The exchange editor, too, boldly strikes right and left with his vindictive pen and in plain language tells us what he thinks of the efforts of his contemporaries.

The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* of May is especially interesting. Its contributed articles are uncommonly good. We read "A Study of the Ancient Mariner" with much pleasure and profit. This article is a prize essay written by a member of the class of '84. Although it covers fifteen pages of the journal, yet anybody after perusing it will agree with us that they could not have been filled by anything better or more suitable. We think it would be an improvement to a majority of our college journals if more productions of such a nature made their appearance in their columns. A criticism, if well written, is as interesting as a story and decidedly more instructive. We were pleased to see a comic biography of Mary Queen of Scots in the May number of the *Monthly*. It is always a difficult matter to fill the contribution columns of a college journal with a happy variety of serious and humorous articles. It gives us much pleasure to congratulate the editors of the *Pennsylvania College Monthly* on their success in this respect.

College Locals.

- ().
- Algebra.
- Who is getting too big for his size?

—The question agitating the Freshies:—Shall we have a book-burning?

—After the address to the Alumni there will be a reception and banquet in the college chapel.

—Since the Senior's examination the Juniors have gone up a peg, and now appear in plug hats.

—Our famous Pennsylvania German lecturer and orator is at present busily engaged in preparing another Sunday-school address.

—Senior examinations closed on the 29th ult., and all acquitted themselves well. The Seniors are now home on a three weeks' vacation.

—On Saturday, the 10th ult., the College B. B. Club played the Independence of this city. Score 16 to 7 in favor of the Independence.

—The constitution of the Euterpean Literary Society has been printed in pamphlet form, and each member has been provided with a copy.

—On Friday, May 30th, the boys enjoyed a half-holiday. Some took advantage of the day to visit their homes, and others were spectators of the grand parade.

—Mr. J. J. H., a member of the present graduating class, is now officiating as assistant professor in the Prep department, in the absence of Prof. Kohler, who is attending the meeting of the Synod.

—The honor men of '84 are: Valedictorian E. F. Krauss, first honor; Latin Salutatory S. G. Weiskotten, second honor; W. D. C. Keiter, third honor; J. J. Heissler and V. J. Uhrich, honorable mention.

—The present graduating class is one of the largest that has left Muhlenberg's halls, and would have been *the* largest, were it not for the unfortunate circumstance that the Faculty were obliged to expel one of its number. It is to be regretted that such action on the part of the Faculty could not be avoided.

—The Societies experienced considerable difficulty in securing a speaker to address the undergraduates during Commencement week; but they at last managed to engage the services of Dr. Edmund J. James, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania.

—The Senior Class, with a view towards increasing the efficiency of our scientific department, have purchased and will donate to the college a valuable collection of minerals. Among the lot is a fair-sized diamond.

—Within the last month, the Faculty held quite a number of extra meetings, and the result was, a Senior expelled, a Freshman and a special student each suspended three weeks, and a Junior and a number of Preps, reprimanded.

—Most of the Sophs are busily engaged in preparing their herbariums. Some have already secured the required number of specimens and a few stand a good chance of getting left. A prize is to be offered for the best herbarium.

—Whit-Monday witnessed the usual Firemen's parade. The country damsels were out in full force, and so infatuated the Freshies, that they bolted the afternoon recitation. The Faculty will attend to their case, and apply some wholesome remedy.

—During Synod week a number of our professors will be absent attending the session of that body. We have the assurance, however, and on good authority, too, that "the classes which should have recitations under professors who are absent, will be tenderly cared for by the Faculty."

—The Juniors made their third trip the latter part of last month. This time they went in carriages, and visited the Corundum beds of Shimersville, and the furnace and mines in the vicinity of Macungie. On their return home they lost their way, and spent three hours in traveling nine miles. Y—— and M—— handled the ribbons; M——r and W——r were the guides.

—The Euterpean Literary Society is making a move in the right direction. For over a year their hall has not compared favorably with that of their sister society, but at last they have wakened up and are making the necessary improvements. The windows and other wood work will receive a coat of paint, new curtains and shades will be put up, and the whole room rearranged.

—A few days ago a photographer visited the college, and desired to *photographize* the different classes. The idea appeared agreeable to all, and the Seniors were the first to be *telescoped*. After the Seniors vacated, the Juniors mounted the rostrum. The photographer was very careful to place the *good-looking* ones in

the front. The presuming Sophs next appeared and made a *double* impression upon the camera. When the Freshies came forward the photographer immediately closed his camera, saying that he would not disgrace his vocation by taking a photograph of such outlandish specimens.

—The programme for Commencement week will be as follows.

June 20th, 7½ P. M.—Class Day—College campus.

June 22d, 7½ P. M.—Baccalaureate Address by Pres. B. Sadtler, D. D.—St. John's Lutheran Church, Fifth street.

June 24th, 8 P. M.—Address before the Literary Societies by Edmund J. James, Ph. D.—Academy of Music.

June 25th, 9 A. M.—Junior Exhibition.

June 26th, 9 A. M.—Commencement.

June 26th, 1 P. M.—Meeting of Alumni—College Chapel.

JANITORIUM.

—The college grounds now present a respectable appearance—thanks to the strenuous exertions of the janitor. Something must have affected his eye-sight, however, when he whitewashed the fence, as only the tops of the palings received the benefit of the lime.

College Personals.

FACULTY.

Prof. Garber has been re-elected superintendent of the First Ward Mission Sunday-school.

Dr. Sadtler delivers the baccalaureate sermon at the commencement exercises of the Lutherville Female Seminary on the 15th inst.

Drs. Sadtler and Wackernagel and Profs. Seip and Richards attended the annual meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, held in Reading from the 5th to the 11th inst.

COLLEGE.

'84. Elmer F. K—— assigns as the reason for his having a cuspidor in his room that his lamp smokes.

'84. Hiram J. K—— answered the advertisement in which a country-man offered \$1000 to any one who would marry his daughter.

'84. The only relics which George J. S—— left remaining in

his room were a copy of the "Matrimonial Review" and several dozen love epistles.

'84. John M. D—— occasionally sends out to his lady friends for lemons to improve his voice. He has ceased to warble his warbs.

'84. "Doc." B—— was well pleased with Forepaugh's elephant band. He especially admired the one playing the *telephone*.

'84. George M. S——, who wears pulse-warmers in Summer instead of cuffs in order to save his laundry expense, wrote so profound a German essay that the examining committee considered the sense obscure.

'85. Howard S. S——. "Gee! Doctor, but the French are funny people."

'85. Frank G. L——'s silk hat made its *debut* in the wilderness near Wernersville.

'85. Adam M. W—— requests the MONTHLY staff to issue a key to their jokes as he is somewhat slow in comprehending them.

'85. Wilson K. M——:

"Man wants but little here below,
But not a little HAT, you know."

'85. E. A. Yehl, the member from Rockdale, dedicated a new organ at Levan's school house near Schnecksville.

'85. When Will W—— asked what was the proper time to go out serenading, he was told to go early in the morning as the patient couldn't sleep well after such a visit.

'85. Hoppe, Lewis and Weber were so desirous of having their photographs taken that they were willing to furnish the back-ground for the Seniors.

'85. At least C. C. B—— sees an advantage in the cinder bank dumped on our campus-roads. He finds it a convenient place for mineralizing.

'85. Robert L—— (out calling): "Is Miss B—— in?"

Servant girl: "No, sir. Who shall I say was here?"

Robert: "Nobody."

Rob. has since hired some Prep to punch him.

'86. John H. W—— has a picture of Mrs. Langtry amongst his botanical specimens because she is called the "Jersey Lily."

'86. E. O. R—— should improve his German. He told the professor, the other day, that he didn't know what "my dear" meant.

'86. Harry K. W—— sat in his room all night in order to obtain a good seat in chapel the next morning, after the Seniors had left.

'86. Greek Prof. : "Do dead men die?"

Nelson S—— : "Yes, sir."

The cake awaits you, Nelson.

'86. No, Elmer K——, however natural paper-flowers may appear, they will not do for herbarium specimens.

'86. Ulysses Grant L—— spends his time between perusing the "Language of Flowers" and eating leap-year ice-cream at the expense of the ladies.

'86. Prof. in Physics : "Is the battery strong enough, Mr. W——?"

Henry W. W—— : "Who-a-a-a-p."

The class immediately put him into a *baby-buggy* and hauled him to his room.

'87. Evan S—— says A. D. means "After the Deluge."

'87. John W. R—— considers Irish and Welsh much more important than German.

'87. Clinton J. Schadt has received an elegant new bicycle. How has the mighty fallen !

'87. Ralph M——, whilst walking up town, was handed a harness advertisement by some boy. The latter evidently knows his business.

'87. W. W. K—— translated Uhrante "clock-aunt." The class, recognizing his superior German talents, applauds.

'87. George A. Miller, of Franklin and Marshall College, has entered the Freshman class. He was admitted into their mysteries April 25.

'87. George R—— calls frequently at the Female College on his little cousin. George shouldn't get scared, however, and take a sudden departure when the big students call around to see *their* "cousins."

'87. Prof: "Red noses are an indication of excessive drinking."

Edwin P——: "Professor, I haven't got a red nose."

Prof: "Drinking doesn't always produce red noses."

EDITORIUM.

Our sanctum's filled with fifty boys,
Breathing with ease from their suspense;
Our work is done; let's leave their noise,
And take ice-cream—at their expense.

General College News.

Amherst has sixteen tennis courts.

The Senior class tax at Williams is \$20.

A banjo club has been formed at Columbia College.

Several students at Yale have been sick with the measles.

A \$450 grand square Knabe piano will be placed in the new gymnasium at Amherst.

The Persian language has lately been added to the course of study at Cornell University.

Dickinson College recently received a contribution of \$5,500 towards the gymnasium fund.

The young lady students of Hallowell Classical Seminary, Me., have organized a base-ball nine.

Forty-eight girls attend the Harvard Annex. Their average standing is higher than that of the men.

President Gates, of Rutgers College, asserts that small colleges afford advantages superior to the larger ones.

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Pope.

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